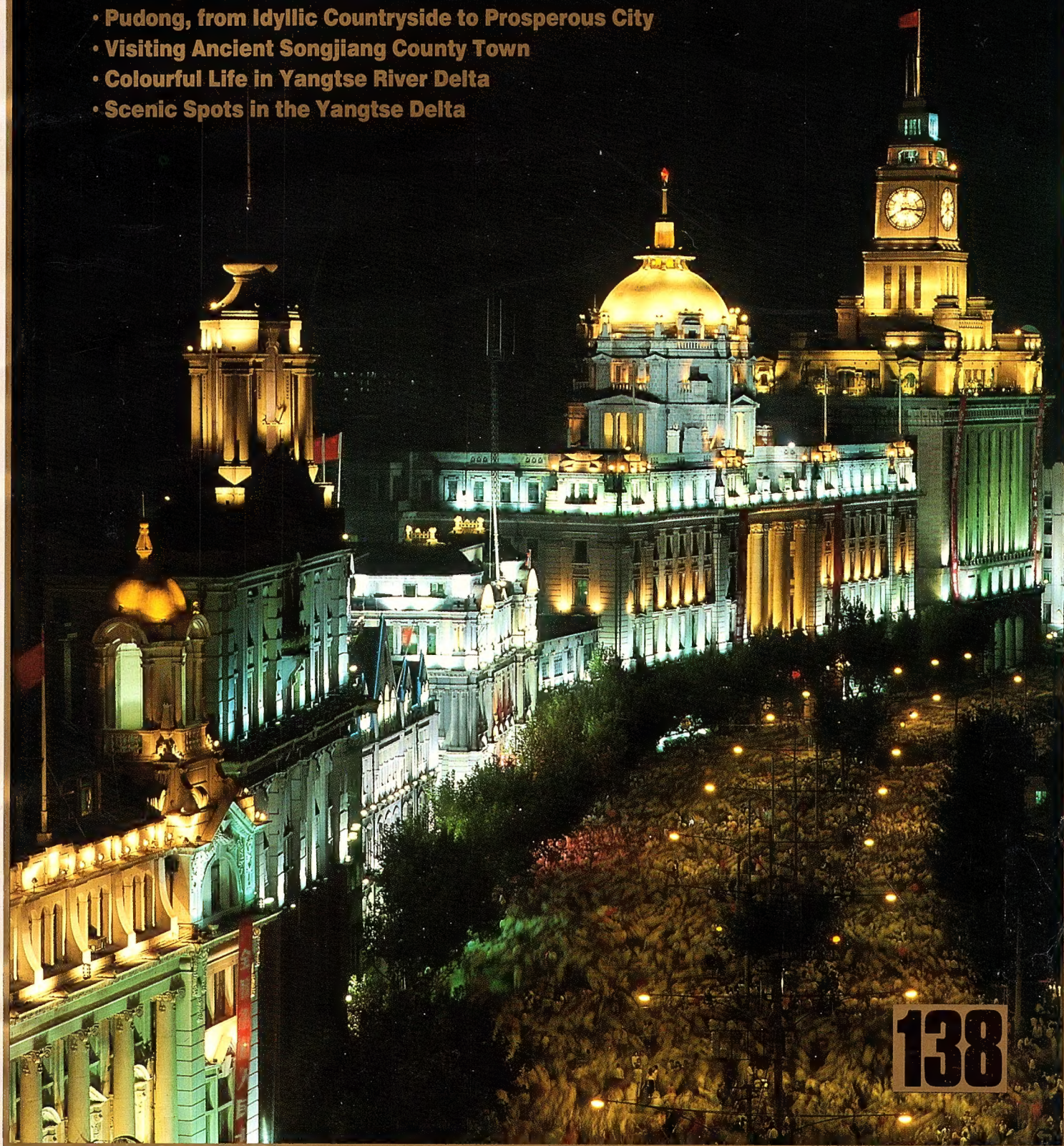


YANGTSE RIVER DELTA

- The Night Life of Shanghai
- Pudong, from Idyllic Countryside to Prosperous City
- Visiting Ancient Songjiang County Town
- Colourful Life in Yangtse River Delta
- Scenic Spots in the Yangtse Delta



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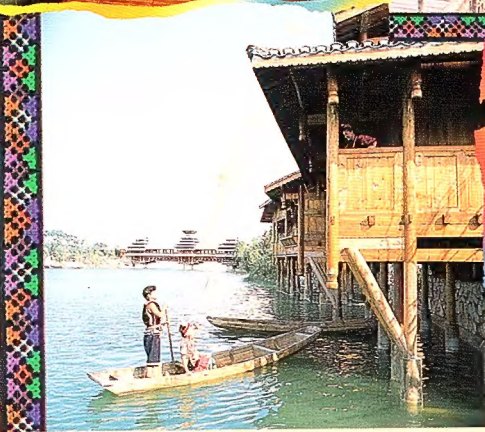
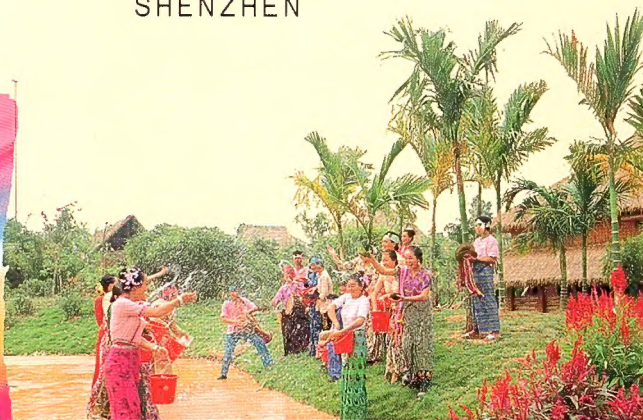
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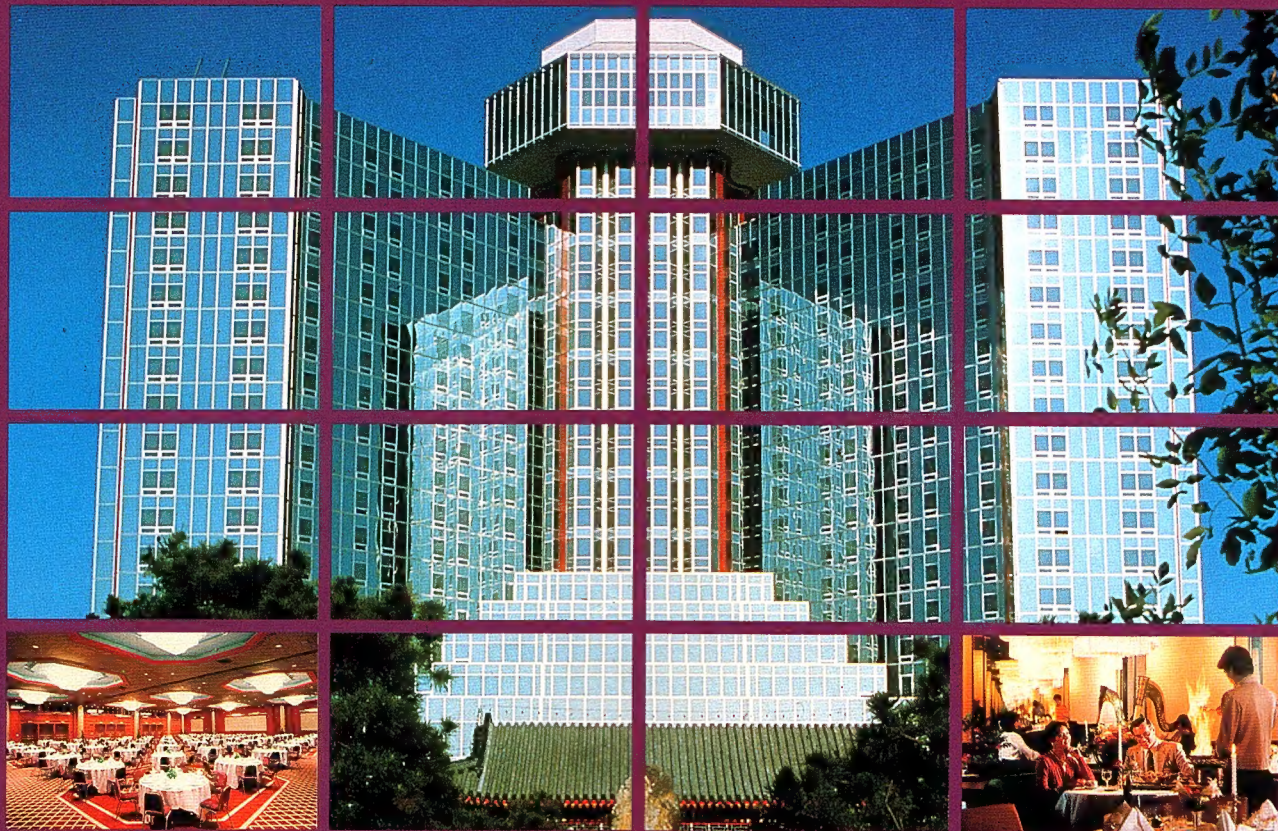


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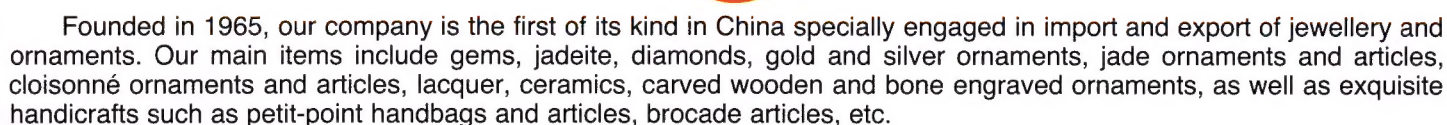
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EDITORIAL



Photo by Chan Yat Nin

The Yangtse River Delta: Where the Modern and the Traditional Meet

At the forefront of China's economic development, the Yangtse River Delta has for more than a century been a focus of world interest as well. The Yangtse River, the third longest in the world, virtually transverses China, measuring 6,380 kilometres from its source in Qinghai Province. Fittingly, for such an august river, the Yangtse River Delta encompasses a wide swath of heavily populated land including southern Jiangsu, northeastern Zhejiang and centres around the Municipality of Shanghai.

Shanghai, China's largest city, has for a century been the vanguard of China's economic and social development. During this time, Shanghai has been the focal point for the interaction between China and the outside world. This is readily apparent from its concentration of Western architecture, most notably at the Bund. Its night life reflects this sophistication, offering everything from Chinese fast food stalls and night markets to fancy restaurants and posh bars, and even glittering discos and karaokes. The implementation of the ambitious Pudong Special Development Zone is consolidating Shanghai's role as the locomotive leading the economic development of China.

But the Yangtse River Delta has a more tranquil side. Some of the most celebrated scenery in Chinese literature and historical annals can be found among the numerous lakes and gardens which proliferate throughout this area. Songjiang offers quaint views little unchanged in hundreds of years. We provide you with a glimpse of the rich tradition that the area is steeped in through a trip to the Boat Race at Qintong. This festival can trace its origin to the early Ming Dynasty. You can see how easy and enjoyable it is to go clamming at Nantong Beach.

We invite you to turn the page and begin to discover the myriad attractions of the Yangtse River Delta, which have long enchanted both Chinese and foreigners alike.



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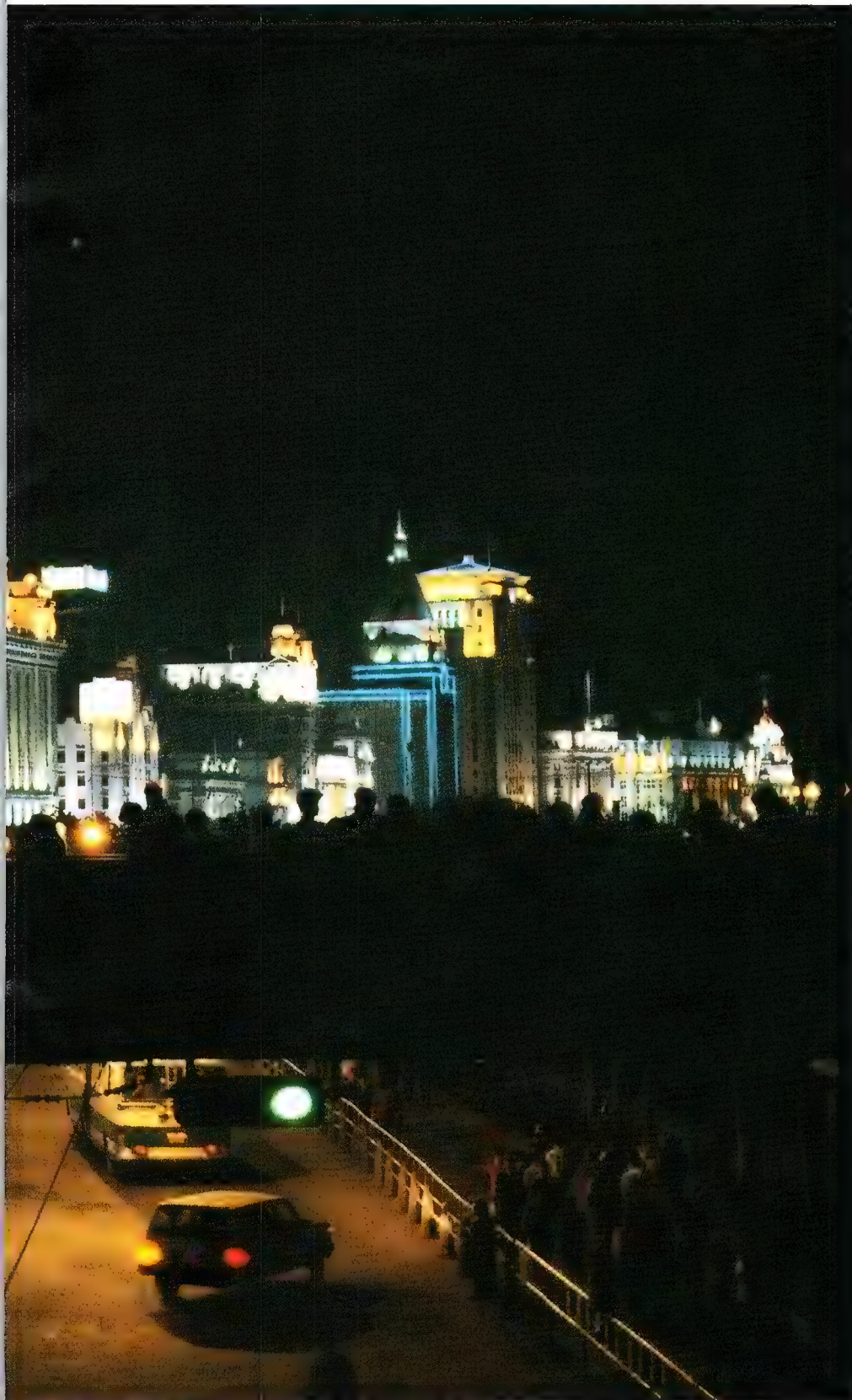
The Night Life of Shanghai

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY CHAN YAT NIN



Shanghai, endowed with the fertility of the Yangtse River Delta and the geographical advantage of lying close to the Pacific, has become one of the biggest metropolises in the world despite its shallow alluvial soil.

The pace of life in Shanghai is frenetic. It may be known as the "City Where Night Never Comes", but night life in Shanghai is in fact getting more colourful in recent years. Beside contemplating the landscape and lighting of the city at night the tourist can go to various markets and recreational centres, hotels, bars and discos for dining and entertainment.



The Bund on Weekend Nights

The word "bund" is an Anglo-Indian word which means "embankment". It is now called Zhongshan East Road. In the early twentieth century it was the heart of the International Settlement, the centre of international business and finance.

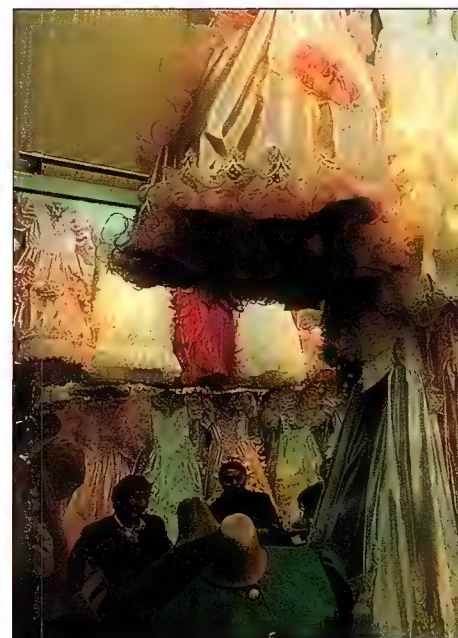
The Bund along the western bank of the Huangpo River is bustling with activities especially on the nights of weekends and holidays. People seem to pour into the Bund from all directions. Some taking their families wait quietly on the roadside, on the river bank or on the pedestrian flyover for the moment when all of the electric lights are simultaneously switched on and the architectural potpourri of various styles from different countries springs to life before your eyes. Under the glow of the evening these grand buildings which were constructed at the turn of the century become even more magnificent and attractive. Even old residents of Shanghai, so familiar with this sight cannot refrain from stopping to look at these edifices.



A Kentucky Colonel

The Dongfeng Hotel at the Bund, which used to house the International Seamen's Club has many entertainment facilities — a bar, restaurant, singing hall, ball room, billiard room and more. You can also ride the antique elevators which are still in operation after scores of years of running.

The hotel now also hosts the Kentucky Colonel, that is, Kentucky Fried Chicken, a site that the company has chosen for a franchise. Nothing can perhaps be more ironic than to taste Western fast food in the westernized environs of old times.





Catch up with Fashion at Jiujiang Road

At Jiujiang Road which runs parallel to Yunnan Road you can see a different picture: here fashion shops and shops selling *haute couture* stand one after another. On sale are the latest fashions imported from Hong Kong, Taiwan and foreign countries. Their cost ranges from dozens of yuan to thousands of yuan RMB per suit. Other items which can be found include jewellery, shoes and hand bags. After nightfall the street is crowded with well-dressed men and women who come here to catch up with fashion trends.

This wedding apparel shop has the locational advantage of being the first shop at the entrance to the Jiujiang Road. It is presently in vogue for young brides to wear gauze wedding gowns. So such shops have sprung up, renting or making nuptial garments, as well as providing package deals in video-taping services and photography.



Food Street

If you want to savour snacks of local flavour you may be advised to go to Yunnan Road adjacent to Nanjing East Road. There, in the evenings, the street is crammed with snack stalls. A wide variety of delicacies available here would intrigue gourmets. Dozens of kinds of local delights are sold — Nanxiang steam bread with meat-stuffings, steam bread fried in shallow oil, fried quail, spiced beancurd, to name just a few. Their inviting aroma fills the air of the neighbouring streets and attracts people to refresh themselves here. After shopping at the Nanjing Road, many people would saunter over here for a bite. Just one bite of each kind would be more than enough to fill your stomach and the cost is just a few yuan RMB.



Every Dog Has Its Day

Is this dog being weighed for sale?

Certainly not, this pet dog is not exactly man's best friend, but is a close pal of the owner of the fruit store. She loves it so much that she puts it on the scale so that she can easily keep an eye on it while sitting comfortably. Situated at the end of the night market at Yunnan Road, this fruit store waits for customers to buy fruit to bring home after they have enjoyed their snacks. The shop owner tends to customers during busy periods and plays with her pet during slack times.





Dinner by Candle Light

If you want to eat supper and enjoy the night skyline of Shanghai at the same time, the Jinjiang Tower may be your best bet. Buffet meals are served every night in the rotating dining hall on the top floor of the hotel. This is Shanghai's second highest structure and commands a sweeping view of the city. It takes about one meal's time for the hall to make a full rotation. Inside, the candle lights flicker; outside, a myraid of lights twinkle not unlike stars in the sky — lights of different intensity and hues emanate from blocks of Western-style residences, traditional Chinese-style houses with their stone-framed black wooden doors as well as from multi-storey buildings towering above them.

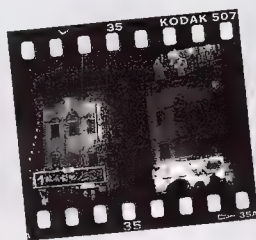


A Night Visit to the Supermarket

At night I strolled to Shanghai's commercial area along the Nanjing West Road. Unexpectedly I found a Wellcome Supermarket and Watson's the Chemist outlets there. These shops are well-stocked and built on a fairly large scale. Their layout, lighting and decorative styles are essentially not different from those that I have seen located in Hong Kong. The only difference is that the customers are mostly Shanghai residents but they pay in foreign exchange currency. In both stores I was able to buy all the daily necessities which I habitually use and had run out of after travelling for some time.

The sales clerks of Shanghai's Watson the Chemist also don uniforms. In particular the sales women at the cosmetics counter wear dresses with famous brand logos such as "Revlon" and "Christian Dior" which the shop sells. They all looked so pretty and elegant in this attire, a live advertisement of these famous brands which certainly succeeded in gaining the attention of the audience.





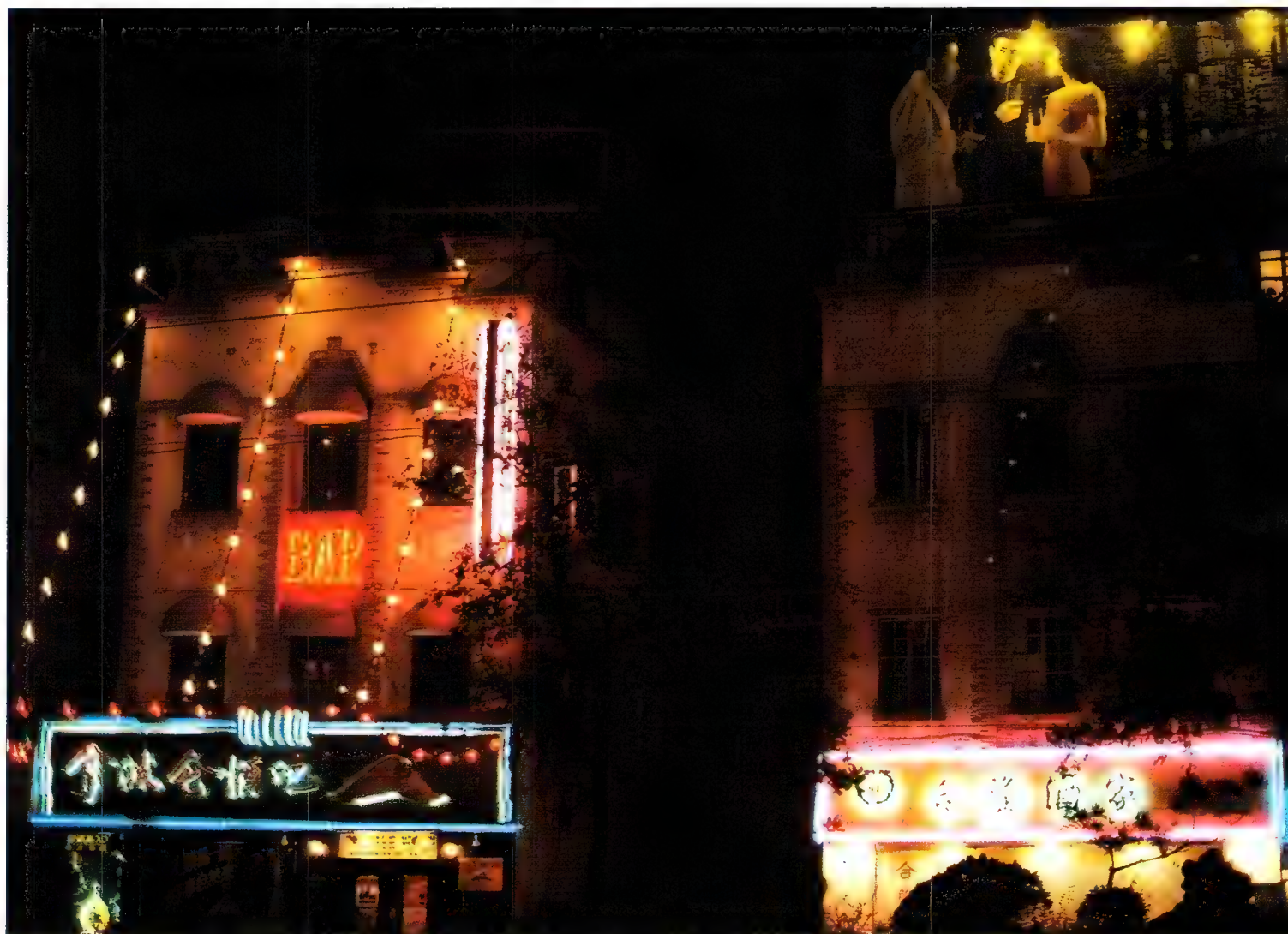
A Romantic Mood

The Huashan Road and the Northern Urümqi Road in the Jing'an District are lined with many small Western-style residences. In recent years big hotels and restaurants have been erected. Taking advantage of these small but already existing Western-style residences, some have been remodelled into bars and snack shops. At night, under the pale yellow lights, their nostalgia inspiring facades together with ornamentation in the style of the 1930s, creates a romantic ambience. Visitors who are not in the mood for singing, dancing and other revelry may spend a quiet evening here.



Psychological World

Part of the marketing strategy of many Shanghainese enterprises is to decorate in unusual style the entrance to their shops. This shop "Psychological World" located on the Huashan Road is a bar with a restaurant and karaoke. Its entrance is rather odd, looking like a cave on the trunk of a thousand-year-old tree or a door made of the skins of a dinosaur and wild animals. It is frightening but at the same time intriguing so it compels you to enter for a look.





Fashion Shows

Look at these tall, slender and pretty models on the catwalk. Their graceful steps and novel, exaggerated new fashions testify that Shanghai is the fashion capital of China. It is said that Shanghai's standard of fashion design has reached a fairly high level. This fashion show in 1991 has already run in a big hotel for several nights. It is always a full house though the tickets are priced high.

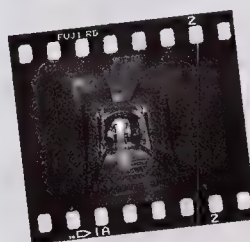
As a matter of fact, there are fashion shows in Shanghai practically every night, in hotels, theatres, ball rooms, cultural palaces and other recreational centres.



The "Karaoke" Wave Hits Shanghai

Shanghai may rank first within China in the total number of karaokes, with different grades and costs to match. The most exclusive karaoke room costs one to two thousand yuan RMB per night while for the common karaokes you need only to pay about ten yuan RMB.

In Shanghai's karaokes you can often see people of different nationalities singing before the microphone in different languages. Some Shanghaiese also sing in foreign languages to create an international atmosphere. People would not go home until they have sung to their hearts' content. (Photo by Xu Zhigang)

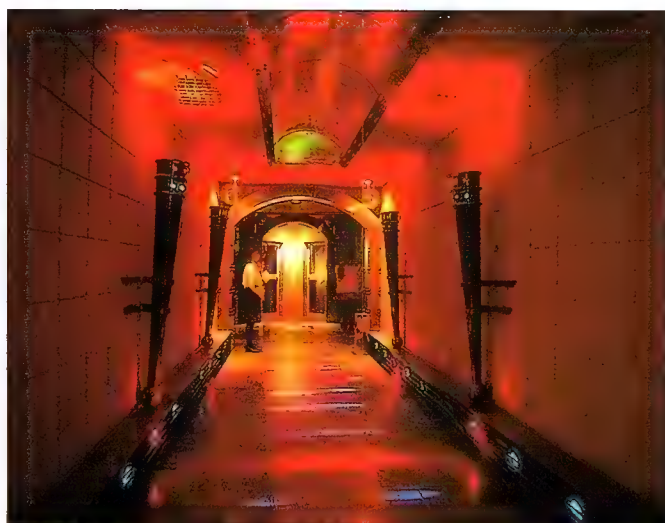


Saturday Night Fever in Shanghai

In Shanghai, if action is what you want, the best places to enjoy yourself at night are several large-scale "entertainment centres".

The Paramount Entertainment Centre on the Nanjing West Road which occupies the two top stories of Paramount Mansion receives over a thousand visitors every night. There is a disco hall which has invited a foreign disc jockey to spin the latest tunes. The spacious porch on the dance floor is so manufactured that it has a metallic texture and colour.

Translated by Anne Yan





Pudong, from Idyllic Countryside to Prosperous City

PHOTOS BY CHAN YAT NIN
ARTICLE BY SHAN REN

Carrying water in these heavy pails is an example of the unchanged plain life-style in a village just next to some new towering buildings.



Factory buildings, residential buildings, large mansions and the idyllic countryside are intertwined into a scene of the town alternating with the country in Pudong.



▲ *Young people in areas bordering on towns bear no difference in clothes from their peers in the town.*

◀ *Newly-constructed buildings stand in sharp contrast to the surrounding farmland and villages.*

Many years ago, when one climbed on top a tall building on the bank of the Huangpu River and looked into the distance, one could see the downtown district of Shanghai ending abruptly on the west bank of the river. Across the river was the idyllic Pudong District consisting of only several two-storey houses, wharfs and low factory buildings. People visiting Shanghai rarely went across the river and Pudong did not seem to belong to Shanghai, yet in reality the area along the river was part of the city proper.

But today's Pudong is enjoying a sudden rise in its position and celebrity. A bit more than one year ago, Pudong was placed in the forefront of opening up the Yangtse River Delta. The germination of the plan to open up Pudong was due to the following favourable conditions which had attracted many foreign investors: the vast open country provides margins



◀ Greenhouses with plastic covers is a mark of the modern techniques Pudong's people now use in agricultural production.

▼ The bridge has "shortened the distance" between the two banks. The bridge itself has become a new scenic spot.



for further development; there are fine harbours for sea and river transportation; and it is backed up by the solid economic and technological basis of Shanghai. Today's Pudong is superior to that of the past. Here there are buildings as high as ten or twenty storeys, not to mention the five or six-storey residential buildings. There are even many concrete cottages in the fields.

On the ferry to Pudong's Lujiazui, I spread a map of the New Pudong District, in which I saw signs representing buildings in a narrow strip along the river. Beyond this strip all was green – a colour representing the open country of Pudong.

Arriving at Lujiazui, I was met by a friend as arranged. I got on his

motorcycle and he drove me along the Pudong Highway. In less than a quarter of an hour we were in the town of Yangjing.

There were several newly-constructed housing complexes in Yangjing and its surrounding areas. Unlike most housing complexes in Pudong, consisting of identical six-storey buildings, here the new-style buildings were usually twenty storeys high. In addition, residential buildings were scattered among fields of green vegetables and yellow rape.

We took a lift to the roof of the Songshan Mansion. We looked westwards and found that there was no longer a clear-cut boundary between Yangjing and the city proper along the river. The place where we were standing was an extension of the downtown district. Looking

eastwards, vast stretches of country fields dotted with villages came into view.

Leaving the building, we continued our journey through an urbanized area with many residential buildings. Eventually we came to a vast stretch of open green farmland on which were scattered many cottages with white walls and black-tiled roofs. When we entered a small village, to my surprise, I found some very old houses. These houses had thick tiled roofs whose eaves were broad, the beams under the curved eaves were carved with some patterns which had been weathered through the ages. A land-



These pure bred wolfhounds, which are sold to many countries, are raised by a specialized household in a village where there used to be only self-supporting and self-sufficient farmer families.

lady, who was in her eighties, told me that the house was built by her husband when he was sixteen and it had a history of 70 years.

The life of the villagers was still simple and unsophisticated. This was reflected in the daily necessities – the old style kidney-shaped kitchen range, the heavy wooden pails, the old square table for eight people, and the gourd ladle.... The way the villagers spoke was unaffected, which was in sharp contrast to the sagacity of the Shanghainese. Of course modern life had begun to find its way into the life of the villagers. For instance, you could find a TV set among the simple old-style furniture, a washing machine in the kitchen, or a tiled toilet. In the bedroom of a bride you could see fashionable furniture and on the wall a wedding picture of the bride in her wedding gown. The round-faced children, though still with country bearing, wore new-style clothes. And on the farmland, insect spray and plastic tunnels for vegetable production were in use.

The Fate of a Small Town

We left Yangjing and went north along the Pudong Highway. Half an hour later we arrived at the town of Gaoqiao.

Gaoqiao is situated at the very northern end of Pudong District. Located at the confluence of the Huangpu River to its west flowing into the Yangtse River, and the Yangtse River to its east flowing to the sea, Gaoqiao enjoys a favourable geographical position in Pudong. It is said that this area is going to be a bonded area where special policies are to be practised. The plans call for many high-quality houses to be built by the sea. But this is still in the blueprints. What we saw was a simple and unsophisticated small town with old-style tile-roofed houses, narrow lanes, shabby shops selling local specialties, wineshops in ancient houses, and a little country church. A local specialty which makes Gaoqiao a little bit famous is the pork-filled puff. We bought some puffs for lunch.

Nanpu Bridge

In the afternoon we went to the Nanpu Bridge which was a favourite topic among the people in Shanghai. There used to be no bridge spanning the Huangpu River and for centuries, people in Shanghai had to cross the river by ferry. Several years ago, two tunnels were constructed under the river, which drew Pudong "nearer" to the downtown area. The decision to build a bridge across the river had caused much controversy. Some people thought it a good idea to dig another tunnel instead of building a bridge. However, the idea of building a bridge gained the upper hand because the bridge itself would become a new scenic spot in Pudong.

We drove southwards along the South Pudong Highway to Dongjiadu, where we saw a suspension bridge like San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge spanning the Huangpu River.

We took a lift to the top of one of the two 150-metre-high towers of the bridge. This spot is the only place to have a panoramic view. There I saw the Huangpu River flowing north, a forest of tall buildings west of the river and many harbours, factories and vast farmlands east of the river.

People in Pudong believe that one day in the area around Lujiazui, a new Shanghai Bund is sure to appear. ☐

Translated by Chen Jiaji

In the town of Gaoqiao, many still live in these old houses but their life-styles are changing.



Visiting Ancient Songjiang County Town

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY CHAN YAT NIN

This small building stands in the old city, looking rather odd. Yet it is an ordinary residential building for the people of Songjiang.



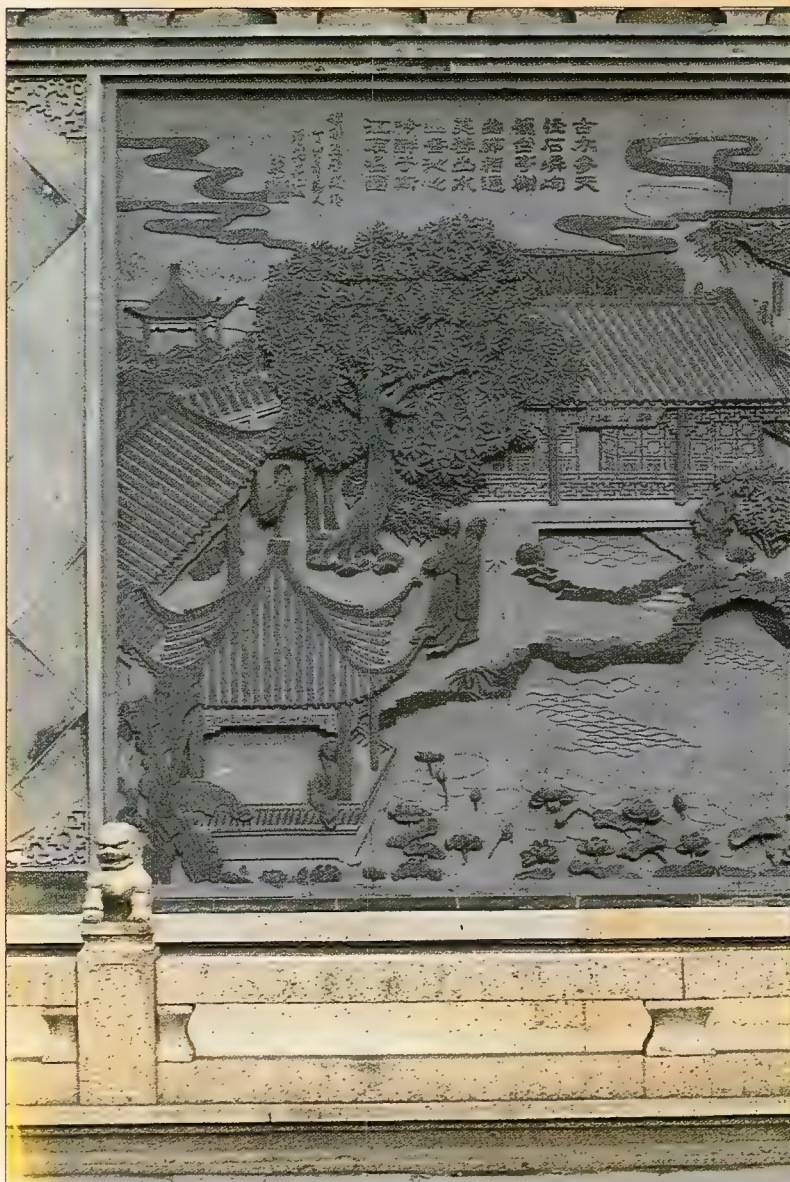
As the Yangtse River has continued its eternal flow from the mountains to the sea it has brought sand and mud from the inland regions of China and deposited them at its delta on the coast. Slowly the delta has expanded eastwards. As it has grown, so the fertile countryside has supported an ever increasing population. Yet the history of the Yangtse River Delta is not long. Shanghai became a county only 700 years ago and rose to become a major port city 100 years ago. But when talking about the history of Shanghai, the dragon head of the delta, people always like to mention the satellite town of Songjiang, which is ancient enough to boast a history exceeding several thousand years.

From Shanghai to this ancient town of Songjiang, the trip takes only one hour. Heading east, we soon spotted the tops of ancient pagodas rising above the buildings as we arrived at the county town. Entering the town, we came to a rivulet winding between the houses. Spanning the rivulet was a high stone arched bridge, its image reflected in the water below. The sound of oars greeted us as small boats rowed across the water underneath the bridge, disturbing the otherwise still reflection of the horse-head gable of a nearby building. A scene like this is said to be typical of ancient Songjiang, little changed since the Ming and Qing dynasties. But the town's history can be traced back even as far as the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.).

Old Huating

In the Tang Dynasty, the east end of the Yangtse River Delta was guarded by an embankment. The sites of the present-day Bund and Pudong were still submerged by water. Songjiang was already an important and thriving southeastern town at that time. It was known as Huating. In the Spring and Autumn Period, Huating formed the eastern tip of the territory of the State of Wu, visited by the King of Wu on his hunting trips. The Huating hunting lodge had been built for this purpose. The town assumed military importance due to its nearness to the sea. It was

Screen wall at the entrance of Zuibaichi. Relief on brick reveals the layout of the garden.



administered as a town during the Sui Dynasty (581-618). Historic relics of one sort or another can be seen today, which testify to these facts.

Walking through the streets and byways of Songjiang, we came to a primary school. In the middle of its playground stands a stone pillar inscribed with scriptures dating back to the Tang Dynasty (618-907). This is perhaps the most ancient architecture in Shanghai. The pillar is over nine meters high. The main body is octagonal in shape, inscribed with scripture, coiled dragons, lions, over ten Buddhist statues, Bodhisattvas and a picture of donors making their offerings. The sculptured statues are



Alleyways in water and an ancient bridge — a typical scene in Songjiang.

This stone pillar inscribed with scripture has stood in Songjiang for over one thousand years. It testifies to the prosperity of Songjiang in the ancient Tang Dynasty.



pray to be expiated of sins and be reincarnated. Many such pillars were said to have been built in Huating in the Tang Dynasty. Judging from the number of pillars built and the superb skill with which they were built, Songjiang must have been a town with a sound economy and developed culture even in the early days.

Songjiang Quadrilateral Pagoda

To the east of the Tang Dynasty stone pillar carved with scripture lies an architectural complex of the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. It was an ancient Songjiang quadrilateral pagoda, 48 metres high, that we came to. Before Shanghai developed as a port city this was the highest architecture within a radius of 100 kilometres, and one of the few wooden structures preserved in good condition to date out of many stone-wooden pagodas in the Yangtse River Delta. In front of the pagoda stands a high and massive stone screen wall with a fabulous animal called *tan*, carved in relief, which stood on treasures of silver, coral and jade. According to legend, the animal once enjoyed the wealth of man — gold, silver and treasures — but was so covetous that it even wanted to swallow the sun. The result was that the animal perished in the sea, as it attempted to swallow the sun. Built in 1370, the screen wall advises people not to be

robust and vivid, the technique mature and style succinct, very much in common with the style of relief found in Tang Dynasty grottoes of the Central Plains.

Stone scripture pillars were introduced to China by the Esoteric Sect of Buddhism during the early Tang Dynasty. According to a Buddhist sutra, pillars should be built to avoid calamity and obtain pardon for sinners. Built at a crossroad near the former office of the county keeper of records, it was where convicts receiving death sentences were executed each autumn. The pillar was intended as a place where the convict might

In the Mansion of the Mademoiselle a girl can see opera without leaving her mansion – a privilege enjoyed by the rich.



greedy like the *tan*. It was formerly part of the Songjiang City God Temple, which was destroyed during war. The wall is the only thing that remains intact, since it is built of stone and bricks. Nearby we found other structures belonging to the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Luxurious Gardens of Former Dynasties

Songjiang was in its heyday in the Ming and Qing dynasties, when the city's industry and commerce thrived. It had the reputation of being a city where the wealth of the nation was concentrated and where business magnates and high-ranking officials lived. A great many gardens were built by the rich merchants and gentlemen. The most famous among them is Zuibaichi, (Pool where Bai became intoxicated). This name refers to the life-style of the famous Tang Dynasty poet, Bai Juyi.

It was said that Bai used to drink wine with his associates on the bank of a pool, singing poetry together. Bai intoxicated himself and sought pleasure this way in his later years. Out of admiration for the poet and in emulation, Han Qi, a prime minister of the Northern Song Dynasty, built

Mosque in Songjiang surrounded by a dragon wall. It embodies the style of Yuan, Ming and Qing architectures.





Wife of the deputy imam of the mosque has home furniture that combines Islamic style with the flavour of the people south of the Yangtse. The wife, of course, is a Moslem.

The hall in the mosque has Yuan architectural style side by side with Islamic style.



Zuibaitang (Pavilion where Bai became intoxicated) in the middle of a pond in his own garden. Gu Dashen, a rich merchant of the early Qing Dynasty later built Zuibaichi out of admiration for the famous poet and for the graceful living style of Han Qi.

From Zuibaichi we walked across to another ancient mansion, called Xiaojielou or Mansion of the Mademoiselle. A wealthy merchant built the mansion so his daughter could watch local opera of which she was particularly keen. Since girls were kept in inner apartments and could not go out into the street to see the opera, the two-storey structure was built in such a way that the girl could see the opera being played across the street while keeping herself unseen by others.

We next saw an Islamic mosque in a place in Songjiang called Digangfahang. The enclosure of the mosque is paved with black tiles in the shape of a dragon. In wave-like manner the dragon extends itself along the wall. The main building is higher than the wall. The mosque is said to be one of the oldest extant in China. The sculpture is the same as those seen in Chinese temples, but it is side by side with Islamic architecture in solemnness. We were particularly attracted by the hall which serves as the place of worship for Moslems. It has an arched ceiling in Islamic style, with no beams whatsoever. The ceiling looks a very sturdy structure in typical Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) art form.

How is it that an ancient and exquisite mosque is found in the Yangtse River Delta, where there are not too many Moslems? The reason for this is that in 1277 Songjiang became a prefecture under the Yuan Dynasty. The city which assumed its high position was visited by Mongolians, Huis and people from the Western Regions and Western Xia regime who believed in Islam. The mosque was built for these people. Considering the wealth and the high architectural technique possessed by Songjiang, it was not difficult to build such a mosque in fine style and on such a grand scale.

Translated by He Fei

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Colourful Life in Yangtse River Delta

The Yangtse River Delta contains not only the metropolis of Shanghai, and developing districts such as Pudong – a place mixed with old and new but also ancient county seats like Songjiang and beautiful countryside crisscrossed with waterways.

A World of Water

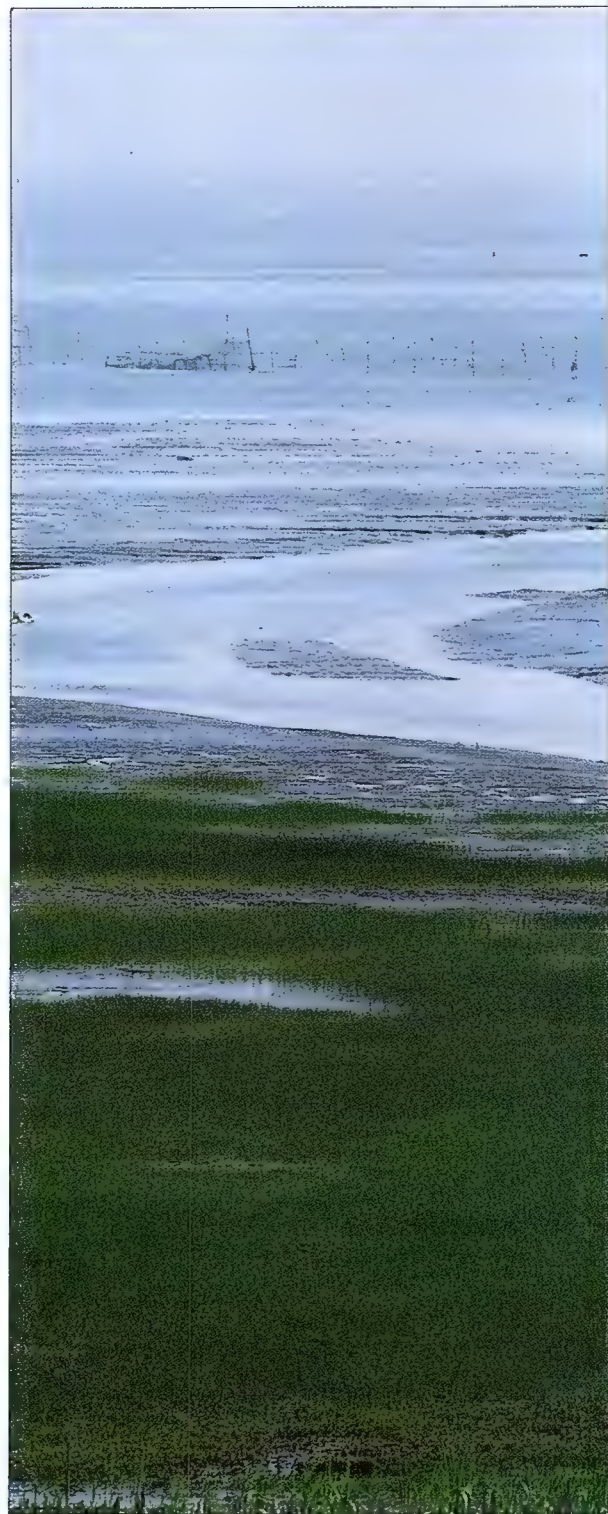
PHOTOS BY CHAN YAT NIN

ARTICLE BY QIN CHUAN

Located on a vast plain, the Yangtse River Delta borders Nantong-Yangzhou Canal in the north, Hangzhou Bay in the south, joins Zhenjiang in the west and is adjacent to the sea in the east. Covering Shanghai, parts of Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces, it has an area of 50,000 square kilometres.

We have to go back 20,000 years in order to have a clear picture of the forming of this delta. At that time, the sea level was more than 100 metres lower than that of today. So Taihu Lake area, the eastern part of the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea were all land, which was the ancient Yangtse River Delta. Ten thousand years later, the climate of the world turned warmer, melting glaciers in the northern hemisphere. As water all flowed into the sea, the sea level rose and thus submerged most of the ancient Yangtse River Delta.

About 5,000 to 6,000 years ago, a piece of land appeared, formed by the sand and mud washed down by the mud and Yangtse River. As the silt accumulated, the delta kept growing. At the same time, the ancient Taihu Lake grew smaller and smaller and finally was separated into several small lakes. The sea coast with a few islets merged with the continent. Those islets had now become hills on the plain. As the years wore on, a vast plain was formed. This is now known as the Yangtse River Delta. This plain is crisscrossed with rivers of all sizes and dotted with lakes. The warm climate and rich water resources have made the land fertile, which is of course most beneficial to farming. No wonder, the delta is known as "A Land of Rice and Fish".





Water in the Estuary of the Yangtse River

The water of the Yangtse River, which surged past countless high mountains and cut through so many plains, has now become so calm as if fallen asleep. Is it tired, or simply fed up with turbulence? As spring returns, the water level in lakes drops, revealing large patches of reeds and weeds. It looks so tranquil, perhaps having a rest before joining the salty, surging sea.

Antique Houses (Lugang Village)

In this part of the country, many Ming and Qing Dynasty buildings still remain intact. One day we went to Lugang Village to have a look at such early structures.

This village stood by Taihu Lake, and was engulfed in spring mist when we got there. As soon as we entered the village our attention was caught by an old house. It was surrounded by a riot of red peach blossoms, white plum flowers and some green tea trees. The house, though rather aged, was unique in architecture.

When not fishing, I was told, fishermen inhabiting the lake side would repair their fishing nets, preparing for the fishing season. However, fruit, lotus, water-chestnut, etc. were abundant.

This village was neat and clean. Rows of houses stood quiet and still. The mobile life, living on the water was already past history.

A river, flowing to Taihu Lake, served as a means of communication for villagers to go to the outside world.



Golden Waterway (Yangtse in the Area of Changshu)

The section of the Yangtse River in Changshu area is known as the Golden Waterway for its abundant output of fish and for turning the land along the river into fertile soil.

The landscape here is fascinating, particularly when the rape is in full bloom. They gleam golden in the sun. So the Golden Waterway has brought about a golden stretch of land.



Waiting to Sail (Yangtse in the Area of Taihu Lake)

The banks of the Taihu Lake are full of orchards, behind which stand villages. Today, fishermen no longer live a mobile life. When the fishing season comes, thousands of boats sail out to catch fish; when it is over, people will be busy in their orchards.

The fishing seasons falls in late spring and late autumn. It was now early February, boats were all moored along the lake side, waiting to sail out to catch fish. An elderly woman stood on a boat and gazed at the sparkling water, perhaps remembering the scenes of another bumper catch.



Translated by Wang Mingjie



Put Down the Hoe and Take up a Needle

PHOTOS BY CHAN YAT NIN & ER DONGQIANG
ARTICLE BY HUA NIAN

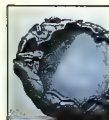
Apart from farming and fishing, peasants in the Yangtse River Delta are particularly good at silkworm-raising and silk embroidery. Rapid development of a handicraft industry in this area enabled the local people to play a major role in sericulture. So everyone mastered some skills such as embroidery, stone-carving, wooden toy making, drawnwork, etc. No wonder the local peasants were said "to put down the hoe and take up a needle".



Hand-Made Lace — A Traditional Craft

In this area, country women, despite their age, were all capable of making lace. Take Changshu for instance. At least 50,000 households were engaged in producing lace. It could well be that there are over 100,000 households. This hand-made lace, a traditional craft, has a history of more than 80 years in China. It was not until the late Qing Dynasty and the early days of the Republic of China that lace was first brought to China by some missionaries and nuns. This soon spread among the clever women of the Yangtse River Delta. Today this area has become one of the main hand-made lace production centres in China.

It was a fine day with a gentle wind when we happened to see some family members sitting in front of their house, each holding a corner of a large piece of cloth over their knees. Their fingers were deft and fast, pulling out thread after thread. Soon a pattern appeared and then they embroidered it according to those patterns. Within minutes, they turned a piece of plain cloth into a beautiful piece of embroidery.



Inkslab Village

When we entered Cangshu Village, we noticed that the courtyard of each household was filled with piles of rough stone, inkslab bases and finished inkslabs, which were all meticulously engraved. Beside them were farming tools such as ploughs, hoes and so on.

Craftsmen working in large rooms all looked rustic and robust. But to my surprise, the inkslabs they engraved were simply superb. Under their ingenious hands, vivid winding dragons and clouds appeared. I had thought that those inkslabs with such complex and elaborate patterns carved on them had been works of masters of craftsmanship.

The inkslabs they produced are made of hard *chengni* shale, which is abundant in nearby Qionglong Mountain. During the Three Kingdoms Period of 1,800 years ago, local people had begun making inkslabs with such rocks. One of its advantages is that it would not damage brush hairs. The craftsmanship, handed down from generation to generation for centuries, has been much improved.



New Embroidered Patterns

Embroidery in the Yangtse River Delta has a long history. The best known are *suxiu* (Suzhou embroidery) and *guxiu* (Gu family embroidery). In the old days, a peasant girl had to make embroidered shoes, aprons and other articles for herself before her wedding. Today, though such custom has been changed and not every household is engaged in silkworm-raising and embroidery, women, nevertheless, still spend a great deal of spare time on embroidery. Sometimes, they would even hold competitions to see who is the best craftswoman. Now they have been organized and produce quality products such as embroidered coats, costumes for local opera performers, kimonoes, screen curtains and so on for some big companies. By this they can also earn some money to help their families.



A Village of Toys

As soon as we entered Tangwanli Village in Wuxian County of Suzhou, we were assaulted by the noise of machine saws. In one house, we found the host working at a home-made wood-lathe. As the sawdust spurted out, the room was filled with the fragrance of wood. Soon a roundish, well-polished "gourd" was produced. There were many other parts for toys. Women were assembling those parts into toys and painting them. Elderly people and children were busily sorting out different types and packing them. The whole family seemed to be at the same assembling line. Wooden articles such as pencil containers, gourds, wooden fish (Buddhist percussion instruments), mini cups and tea pots that we had seen on market stalls, were all turned out by those peasant families. There were about 500 households in this village, and all were engaged in woodwork.

Naturally the furniture in their houses was made by themselves too.

I was told woodwork in this village could date back to the mid-19th century. For over 100 years, this craftsmanship has been handed down and was now deep rooted in those peasant households.



Cloth Decoration and Dolls

Judged by the decorative designs on childrens' dresses and the dolls in their hands, one would be able to tell their mothers' skills in mending and sewing and her power of artistic imagination. Besides, the cloth decorations on dresses and dolls could fetch them good prices. Therefore it was very popular for women in this area to make dress decorations and cloth dolls. Nowadays, orders keep coming in, but what are needed now are figurines of Santa Claus and angels. These are not too difficult at all for one who has acquired the skills.



Spring Silkworms

Next we went to Shengze at the southern end of Jiangsu Province. Situated between Taihu Lake and the Grand Canal, it was a place defined by water. Stretches of low mulberry trees could be found everywhere. From time to time, we saw tricycles and tractors loaded with silk. They were carried to boats which would transport them to places all over the country.

We happened to be there in the silkworm-raising season. So we often saw villagers washing circular silkworm baskets in rivulets, weaving silkworm baskets in front of their houses, working hard over ancient spinning-wheels and feeding silkworms in their houses.

Silkworm-raising is really a busy profession. It also needs great care and patience. With deft hands, peasants here worked hard until the silkworms emitted their silk thread before dying. No wonder people call Shengze the "Home of Silk".



Translated by Wang Mingjie



Fun at Nantong Beach

PHOTOS BY CHAN YAT NIN

TEXT BY FANG HONGXIN

Early in the morning, we set off from Nantong, lying on the northern bank of the Yangtse River, for the Huanghai (Yellow Sea) Village in Rudong County, to the north-east of Nantong. It took us two hours by car to get to the village which was adjacent to the Yellow Sea. The topography of this area was a vast expanse of beach. I was told that it covered an area of 130,000 hectares of land. This grey beach was made of sand and mud, washed up by the sea water. So it was very flat.

The beach is home to all kinds of shellfish. This beach, without exception, teemed with clams, which live in places between salty sea water and plain river water. Since this was where the river joined the sea, naturally it was



On the way to catch clams



▲ Fishermen's wives take meat out of the clam shells for their own food or take them to the market.

▼ Picking up clams with a special rake

the best place for them. When the sea receded, a great deal of clams were left on the beach and became "prey" to people.

Clams lived under the sand. They took advantage of the tiny holes through the sand beach so that they could breathe. But how could we find them since they hid themselves under the sand? The guide seemed rather confident. He asked us to cross the sea dam and get on a tractor waiting on the beach. The guide told us that previously an ox-cart had been used to take tourists to their destinations, but the anxious tourists complained that it was too slow. So it was now replaced with a tractor.

It was about ten to twenty kilometers from the dam to the sea water. Even by tractor, it took us about 30 minutes to get to the place where there were a lot of clams. We saw a few boats moored there, groups of fishermen were busy repairing boats. But some were talking and laughing while treading rhythmically as if they were dancing. In fact, they were treading sand to find clams!



As soon as the tractor stopped, we hurried down and began treading too. The guide gave us a few tips and each one of us found a place within one square metre to tread. The hard ground gradually gave way under our feet and became very soft. Little pools of water began to appear too. Then I changed to another nearby place while waiting to see what would happen. Sure enough, after a while, I returned to the former place and found a lot of clams! So they all became my prey. This was because, the guide explained, the little holes in the sand were blocked due to the treading and the clams had emerged to breathe. I heard that foreign specialists who worked here often came with their families to catch clams this way.

After we had caught enough, we drove to Juetou Town to have lunch. We gave the clams we had caught to the cook, who soon produced some delicious clam dishes, some pan-fried, some deep-fried, some roasted, some stewed and so on.

Translated by Wang Mingjie



What a wonderful banquet made of clams!



Though there are tractors, some people still like to go to the seashore by ox-cart.

Boat Race at Qintong

PHOTOS BY CHAN YAT NIN

ARTICLE BY HUANG XIAOMIN



Audience applause for the wonderful performance of a northern Jiangsu opera staged on a boat





Early in the morning of the Qingming Festival, people are vying with one another to offer sacrifices to untended graves (by Liu Shizhao).



On the day of Qingming Festival, people offer sacrifices to their ancestors.



A place of waterways, Qintong teems with lotus. The local people are very fond of steamed lotus.

On April 6, the day after the Qingming Festival, Taixian County in the middle of Jiangsu in the lower reaches of the Yangtse River was shrouded in mist. Early in the morning, we left the county seat for Qintong Town to take part in the Boat Race. On our way there, we were joined by crowds of boats in the small lakes and rivers, all going in the same direction. The men on those boats were all in colourful costume. Along the rivers golden rape blossoms were in full bloom. It was most fascinating to see those beautiful colours appearing and disappearing in the morning mist.

Qintong was an ancient town surrounded by lakes and rivers on four sides. The lake was fairly wide, an ideal place for a boat race.

A fortnight before the day of the Boat Race, local people began to prepare for the occasion. In each village nearby a tall pole was erected. Apart from flags, a tuft of green rice shoots was also placed on top of the pole, indicating that the village chief for the Boat Race lived there. Some fishermen also hoisted flags in front of their houses. Of course, their poles were much shorter. They were signs of boat-renting, participants of the race or of people waiting to be selected to take part in the competition. It was considered a great honour to be chosen. Once selected, they would have to serve for three years. To quit within the term was regarded as a disgrace.

As the Qingming Festival approached, people grew busier. They have to wash down their racing boats, place straw in the bottom of them, install gang-planks and so on. Besides, they would also make *zongzi* (glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo leaves) and cook a large pot of rice. On the day of Qingming, people would punt their boats to go to the graves where their relatives were buried to offer sacrifices. They also threw rice to other untended graves to show their respect. After that they would pay homage to their ancestors. The following day they would go to the lake where the Boat Race was going to take place.

Costumes of All Kinds

It was a little after seven o'clock when we got to Qintong. A dozen or so boats were already out on the sparkling lake. Some youngsters rowed their boat very fast to demonstrate their power.

After eight o'clock, the whole area was thrown into commotion as three big bangs sounded, announcing the start of the race. By then there were countless numbers of boats gathered in the lake, some even from other villages. The sportsmen wore all sorts of clothes. Some elderly men were in black vests and dark blue trousers, their legs wrapped with white puttee. Their boat was named "Old Farmer Boat". On another boat, there were young men with white turbans. They were all in blue, a red silk ribbon wound round their waists. They seemed quite determined to win all races. There were also "Husband and Wife Boats". While the husband rowed the boat, the wife sat with a baby in her arms. What was most strange was a boat loaded with a team of women in Western suits, but adorned with Buddhist hats on their heads. Of course they attracted a lot of attention. I found there were also some men attired in blue dresses with white flowers. Bright red flowers were pinned on their heads. Amidst the sound of gongs, they began to row their boat. With heroic bearing, they posed a powerful challenge to other teams.

Of all those boats, the "Opera Boat" was probably the biggest attraction. This Opera Boat consisted of a large boat with some small ones around it. It was decorated with colourful lanterns. It was on this boat that actors and actresses performed local operas.

A Competition Without Rules

At ten o'clock, boat competition reached a climax. The lake was now crowded with boats and people. There were, I was told, more than 500 boats with almost 10,000 sportsmen. Spectators on the bank were said to be well over 100,000. The place was milling with black heads. Clapping and shouting rose and fell all the time.

I strained to look and found that each boat had a commander and a gong player who relayed the instructions of the commander through his gong.



Early in the morning of April 6, many a boat come to Gintong to take part in the Boat Race.



Once agreed, two boats immediately start a race without rules.



The strapping young men in blue clothes dotted with white flowers stand on a boat, punting poles in hands, seemingly invincible (by Zheng Yunfeng).

There were absolutely no rules for the competition. There was no end either. If two boats met and intended to have a competition, they simply started the race to see who was faster.

We got on a motorboat and shuttled to and fro in the lake. We happened to see a "Punting Boat" challenging a "Girls Boat". Those girls showed no fear and took up the challenge. As the gong sounded, the men thrust their three-metre-long poles into the water and punted all at once with their backs all bent. The boat shot off like an arrow and glided over the water quickly. The girls would of course not take it lying down. At the order of their commander, the girls, all dressed in red, began to row and their boat seemed to "fly". Though they rowed with all they were worth, they were finally defeated. Then the two boats said good-bye to each other and went to look for new competitors.

A Busy but Happy Day

The Dragon Dance staged on two boats attracted a lot of attention from small boats. On each one there were 15 to 16 performers, some standing, some kneeling, others squatting. A blue dragon and a yellow dragon frolicked jubilantly. Suddenly, music wafted over and we turned to find an "Opera Boat" approaching. This boat was propelled by two lines of men rowing on both sides of the boat. People in the centre, all in ancient costume, performed various items such as local opera, ballads and skits which aroused much laughter from the audience. Then another boat barged in. A drama was going on in this boat. It was about an elderly couple catching their eloped daughter, and a magistrate trying to make peace between the two sides. This magistrate was so funny and made everybody burst into laughter.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, both sportsmen and spectators got tired. So people began to disperse. The lake resumed its tranquility. Though the Boat Races ended, people, instead of going home, went to various villages to see their relatives and friends. They gave gifts to one another and conversed heartily just like at New Year. It was not until the sun set in the west that they rowed their boats home.

Looking for Ancestors' Graves

The Boat Race in this area originated from a sacrificial ceremony of the Ming and Qing dynasties. But how could the Boat Race be linked with a sacrificial ceremony?

Legend had it that when Zhu Yuanchang (Emperor Taizu) assumed the throne and became the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), he hoped to pay homage to his parents' tombs. But he had not the faintest idea of the whereabouts of the tombs, because he had left home to brave a new world at the age of 17. He was rather unhappy about this. His aide-de-camp Liu Ji learned about this. He racked his brains to work out a way to solve this problem for his emperor. He said to the emperor that people all went to offer sacrifices to their deceased relatives, tidied the tombs and burnt some paper money. If the emperor could, he suggested, send people out to Anhui, the emperor's hometown, they could search all those untended tombs, and the emperor's parents' graves could be easily found. He had a point, the emperor said to himself. So the next day after the Qingming Festival, he sent people out to do the job. He himself put on plain clothes and boarded a boat sailing in the Yangtse River in search of his parents' tombs too. He was so anxious that he complained that the boat was too slow and ordered boatmen to use bamboo poles to punt. This was how the Boat Race came into being.

No one knows if Emperor Taizu finally found the graves or not. However, his filial piety moved the people of the Yangtse River Delta. Later on, local people would burn joss-sticks and throw rice to those untended graves on the day after the Qingming Festival. In this way, in the first place they offered sacrifices to the emperor's parents, and secondly they had an opportunity to do good deeds to the dead who were not properly looked after. Later on more and more people rowed boats to go to tend graves. They, too, adopted poles to speed up their boats. This evolved into today's competition between punting boats.

Translated by Wang Mingjie



There are more than 100,000 spectators on the bank. It is so crowded that some people have to watch the Boat Race on boats.



What spectacular attire! Some wear Western suits but with Buddhist hats on their heads.

Scenic Spots in the Yangtse Delta

ARTICLE BY ASAN

The Yangtse Delta borders on the East China Sea. In a broad sense, its four limits are Lianyungang, a seaport in northeast Jiangsu Province in the north, the Hangzhou Bay in the south, Nanjing in the west and the shore of the Yellow Sea and East China Sea in the east. In a narrow sense, its limits are, in the north, the Nantong-Yangzhou Canal, which is a section of the Grand Canal in the middle part of Jiangsu Province, the Hangzhou Bay in the south, Zhenjiang in the west and the sea shore in the east. Covering an area of about 20,000 square kilometres, this area embraces the whole of Shanghai and parts of Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces.

With numerous rivers and lakes, this area has many scenic spots and tourist attractions.

Shanghai, a famous international city, boasts many age-old and colourful historical sites and scenery.

The chief scenic spots in the city proper include the Shanghai Bund, the Huangpu River, Yuyuan Garden, Yufo (Jade Buddha) Temple and the age-old Longhua Pagoda and Longhua Temple.

Scenic spots in the suburban counties are mainly located in Jiading, Songjiang and Qingspu.

In Jiading County, there is a Confucius Temple which is of some scale. Other tourist

attractions include the ancient garden, Qiu-xiapu, and the Huilongtan Scenic Area. In the town of Nanxiang lies the Guyi Garden.

On the shore of the Dianshan Lake stands Daguan Yuan (Grand View Garden), a garden built according to the descriptions in the classical Chinese novel *A Dream of Red Mansions*. On the way to this garden there is another garden — Qushui Garden built during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

Songjiang County boasts the oldest architecture in Shanghai — the Tang Dynasty Sutra Pillar, and a rare quadrilateral pagoda built in the Song Dynasty (960-1279). On the screen wall beside this pagoda is a huge brick engraving 30 square metres in size. The Ming (1368-1644) and Qing gardens Zuibaichi and Lanrui Hall are worth visiting. On Sheshan Hill in the northern outskirts of the county town there is a Catholic church built in the 19th century by the French. Every May, a grand pilgrimage to the Virgin Mary is held here.

Zhenjiang is screened on three sides by three hills; Jinshan, Beigu and Jiaoshan along the river. These hills are famous for their own

particular scenery: Jinshan for its beauty, Jiaoshan for its magnificence and the Jiaoshan Temple on it, and Beigu for its precipitousness. Besides, the scenic spot on the outskirts of the city is known for its peaceful environment.

Wuxi is situated beside Lake Taihu, so most of the scenic spots in Wuxi are associated with the lake.

With Lake Taihu in front and Chongshan Hill behind, Mei Yuan (Plum Garden) is noted for the plum blossoms in spring and osmanthus flowers in autumn.

"The best part of Lake Taihu" is the Yuantouzhu (Turtle-Head Islet). From here one can take a boat trip to visit Three Hillocks and drink in the beauty of Lake Taihu.

On the shore of Lihu Lake, which is connected with Lake Taihu, Liyuan Garden embodies a combination of the architectural styles of the northern school and the southern school.

The Grand Canal flows past a quiet section of Wuxi, which owes its prosperity down through the centuries to the old imperial waterway's facilitating transportation for trade (by Tai Chi Yin).



Bathed in the light of the setting sun, the delicate Wuting (Five Pavilions) Bridge stands in the middle of Yangzhou's Slender West Lake (by Liu Dajian).



Black brick houses, the Zhaoguan Dagoba, arched gateways and the city's oldest wharf can be found in Zhenjiang's ancient cobbled Xijind Street (by Tai Chi Yin).



Crowning the top of Sheshan Hill in Shanghai's suburbs is an impressive Catholic church dedicated to the Virgin Mary (by Tang Zaiqing).



Standing side by side in Shanghai's Songjiang County is a Ming Dynasty screen wall with a 30-square-metre relief carving and a striking Song Dynasty quadrilateral pagoda (by Ma Yuanhao).



The finely carved caisson ceiling of an ancient theatre in Jiading County (by Chan Yat Nin).



Biji (Comb) Lane in Changzhou, Jiangsu, no longer lives up to its name, although one century-old comb shop can still be found there (by Tai Chi Yin).

Huishan Hill, which stands in a western suburb of Wuxi, is famous for its dozen springs, among which is Dragon's Eye Spring, dug, during the Southern Dynasties (420-589).

Nantong is close to the Yellow Sea in the east and borders the Yangtse River in the south. Nine kilometres southeast of the city lies its well-known scenic spot Langshan Mountain, on which stands the Guangjiao Monastery which has a history of over 1,000 years and are still frequented by Buddhist followers. Langshan Mountain is one of the most famous Buddhist mountains in China.

Nantong is also famous for its kites. A kite festival falls in April every year in this city.

Yangzhou is situated close to the Yangtse River in the south and the Huaihe River in the north, and is bisected by the Grand Canal. Yangzhou is a famous ancient city, rich in cultural heritage.

Suzhou's small but compact Wangshi (Master of Fishing Nets) Garden offers entertainment at night which includes classical Chinese dance performances and musical concerts (by Chan Yat Nin).



Shugang Hill in the northwest suburb of Yangzhou used to be the site of the ancient Yangzhou City. The Daming (Grand Brightness) Temple is the principle part of an architectural complex built during different dynasties.

Slender West Lake used to be a section of a river flowing from Shugang Hill into the Grand Canal. With projects to dredge the riverbed and to build gardens and plant trees in successive dynasties and periods, this area has become a well-known scenic spot.

Changzhou has a lot of scenic spots and historical sites. Tianning (Heavenly Peace) Temple is an important Buddhist temple. It differs from ordinary temples in its especially high main hall and in the extraordinarily magnificent statues of Buddha in the halls. Wenbi (Writing-Brush) Pagoda is the highest structure in the city. Standing on top of the pagoda one can have a bird's-eye view of the city.

Nantong is famous for its textiles, especially blue calico. Lengths of the fabric are hung up to dry before further processing (by Chan Yat Nin).



About seven kilometres from Changzhou lies the oldest and best preserved walled city site existing in China — Yancheng.

Suzhou is renowned for its gardens totalling 188, big and small. The famous gardens typical of the architectural styles in the Song, Yuan (1279-1368), Ming and Qing dynasties are the following: Canglang (Blue Wave) Pavilion, Shizi (Lion) Grove, Zhuozhengyuan (Humble Administrator's Garden), Liuyuan (Lingering Garden), Wangshi (Master of Fishing Nets), Yiyuan (Happiness Garden), and Hanshan (Chilly Hill) Temple.

Famous scenic spots in the suburb of Suzhou include Huqiu (Tiger Hill), Tianping Hill and Dengwei Hill. In the town of East Dongting Hill on the eastern shore of Lake Taihu, there is a large building with carved patterns and designs on its wood-work, the construction of which cost 3,741 taels of gold. West Dongting Hill is the largest islet in Lake Taihu. On this islet there is a large limestone cavern called Linwugudong.

There are several small towns along the rivers and lakes near Suzhou. Among them, the most typical ones are Luzhi, Zhouzhuang and Tongli.

Translated by Chen Jiaji



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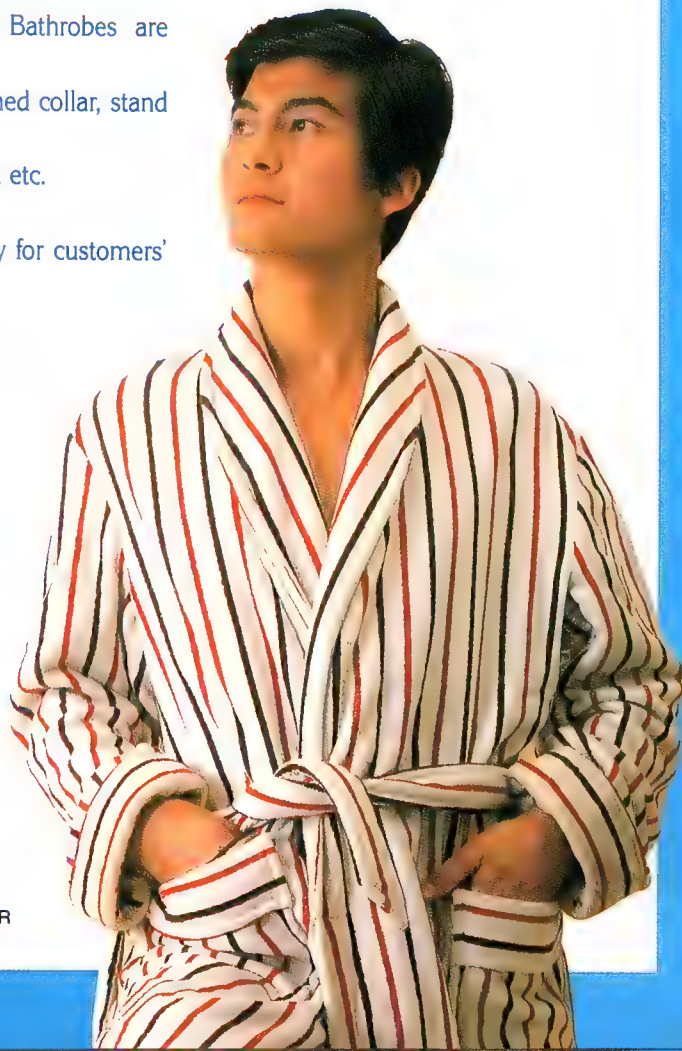
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Life in Baima, Near the Yellow River's



Source

PHOTOS BY ZHENG YUNFENG
ARTICLE BY BAI YU

Snow may descend in Baima any time throughout the year, covering the land in velvet white. Tibetans have lived here in this environment for thousands of years.



A horse wading across a stream often hits some fishes with its hooves, seriously or even fatally wounding the unsuspecting creatures in the water.



The Wheel of Law, driven by hydropower, churns continually, harnessing technology to represent Buddhist believers ceaselessly reciting the scriptures.

The Mani stones piled on the river bank are said to be signs of both good luck and protection from disaster for those who see them in the course of their travels.





Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province, where the Yellow River originates, is mostly inhabited by Tibetans. Starting from the source of the Yellow River, the first ethnic group one encounters are Tibetans who originally come from Baima. In fact Tibetan tribes from the Upper, Middle and Lower Golog all can trace their roots to Baima.

Over 600 kilometres away from the provincial city of Xining, Baima County is situated in the southeast tip of Qinghai Province and borders on Sêtar County in the neighbouring Sichuan Province. The county lies between the two great drainage systems of the Yellow and Yangtse Rivers. Its north features highland pasture and the south dense forests. The Marqu and Doqu Rivers meander through the region from north to south before entering the Dadu River.

Mountains, forests and pastureland combine to offer a special geographical environment that provides conditions allowing a self-sufficient life for the local Tibetans and enables them to maintain a rather unique and colourful life-style.

Changeable Weather

One sunny morning, we set out by bus with our guide from Darlag, a neat little town on the Yellow River consisting of only an "L" shaped street, to Baima. All the way, we were accompanied by the sunshine cast over the hills, yurts and grazing herds of oxen and sheep. There was not even a wisp of cloud in the sky. The land and sky created a scene of peace and serenity.

Just then, two Tibetan women in red and dark robe rode through a stream on a white horse. Rivers and streams in this area are so clear that one can see through them right to the pebbles at the river-bed. Tibetans here do not eat fish and rivers are teeming with all kinds of fishes unafraid of anything. As the horse galloped by and the sound of the hooves faded in the distance, I saw fishes that had been kicked and wounded turning over and drifting along the water.

Suddenly, the sky turned grey and in short order a heavy snow fell. This is not at all unusual in this region where snow may fall any time on any day throughout the year, even in June, white-washing the hills and the land. It is also true that the snow may stop as quickly as it comes and give way to bright sunshine.

Surrogate Mantra Chanting

As we drove in a southwesterly direction into the forest region, we felt the air become pleasantly damp. Under sturdy trees, the land is blanketed with lush grass which is characteristic of Qinghai. The trees are laden with flowers or fruits. Clear water in brooks gurgles by before emptying into the Marqu River.

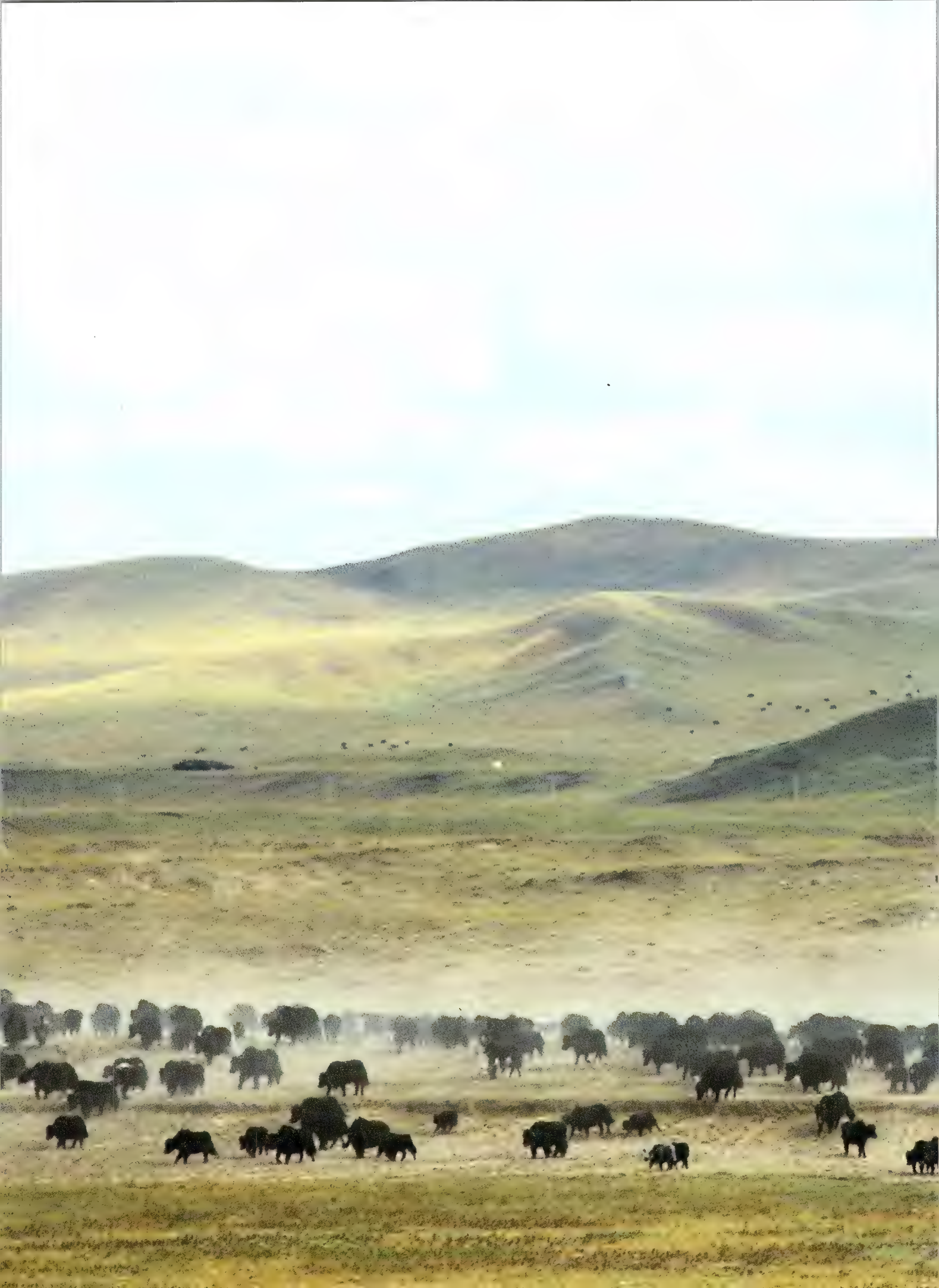
In a stone house by a mountain brook, we found a wooden niche. In the niche was a traditional Buddhist Wheel of Law which was linked to a water wheel activated by the brook water. Ordinarily, the Wheel of Law or Wheel of Mani as it is called by the Tibetans is placed in front of the hall of reading in a temple, so that Buddhist disciples and followers can turn it with their hand, one revolution tantamount to reading one volume of scriptures. Here the Wheel of Mani, driven by the water wheel, keeps turning all the time.

Near the house that contains the wooden niche, we saw several heaps of stones carved with scriptures which were called by the Tibetans "Mani stones". The word *mani* is derived from the universal mantra of Tibetan Buddhism *Om Mani Padme Hum*, an invocation usually offered to Buddha or Avalokitesvara. It is said that whoever sees a Mani stone by a road will be endowed with good luck; whoever walks by a Mani stone, this is equivalent to reciting the whole scripture and completing a religious ritual.

Sour Fruit Quenches Thirst

It is very easy to grow physically tired when travelling on a highland more than 3,000 metres above sea level, as the air at that altitude is 25 per cent less dense than what one is accustomed to. No wonder we soon became exhausted and extremely thirsty and longed for a bottle of ice-cold soft drink.

Our guide intuitively realized what was bothering us, for he picked some orange-red wild fruit from a wood. At first I was dubious of its effect against thirst. However, after taking several of this sour fruit, water welled up in my mouth and I was immediately relieved of my thirst. Moreover I found



that my strength soon returned to me and I became fresh and energetic again. The guide told us that this fruit which sturdily withstood cold and dry climate contained many vitamins. Soft drinks had also been made from it.

The forested area in Baima spreads over 12,000 hectares. Green trees and plants are seen throughout the year. It looked particularly striking while we were there as red leaves covered the mountain slopes in deep autumn. We drove into the heart of this forest region along a highway that ran parallel with the Marqu River. Along the way, our ears became familiar with the frequent sound of trees being felled. Every now and then, we came across Tibetan herdsmen wearing dark red robes and white sun-hats, merrily singing Tibetan love songs. Favoured by Tibetans in summer, the white sun-hat not only protects its owner against sun or rain, but also shields against ultraviolet radiation.

Local Tibetan House Architecture

Upon entering the Marqu River forested area, our eyes were greeted by rows of dark-coloured Tibetan stone houses on the mountain slopes and even above cliffs. With walls built from dark grey



▲ Caravans can also be found in Qinghai, and are not exclusive to Yunnan.

▼ Yak herd on the move



slates the houses have small windows on three sides. On the roof of each of these stone buildings stands a small wooden house resembling an observation tower. In the past, Tibetan herdsmen lived a semi-nomadic and semi-agricultural existence. Now they live permanently in these stone houses.

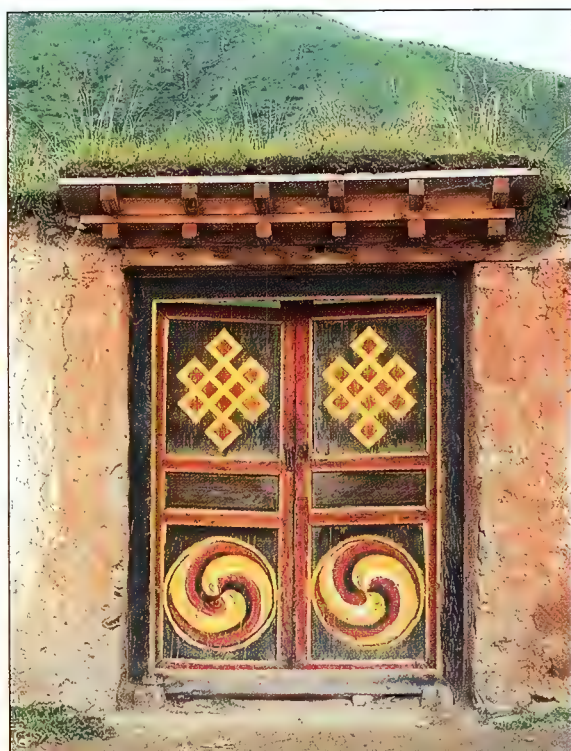
The slate houses capped with wooden towers indeed look rather strange. Apart from adequate local supply of low-priced slates and timber, there is another reason for this unique domestic architecture. Historically, this area used to be frequented by bandits and crisscrossed by opposing armies. To make things even worse, local disputes over a grassland or pasture between two villages or even between two families would often erupt into a violent quarrel. To better protect themselves, they built their homes into pillboxes with two storeys of stone building at the bottom and one storey of wood structure at the top. Between any two storeys there was a single-log ladder of sorts which was nothing more than a piece of log with chopped niches to put the foot in.

Though the social situation has completely changed, people here have maintained their architectural tradition. We went in such a house and found that the bottom storey served as a stable. Ascending a log ladder at one corner, we went from the dark bottom floor to the second floor. Immediately we were greeted by bright light, for the room faced the sun and offered a wide view. We learned that the wooden room at the top was warm in winter and cool in summer, most ideal for dwelling.

To be sure, there were also newly completed houses constructed with timber and mud. In the past, whole families were engaged in tending their animals and they moved around all year round together with their herds. Today, they still make their living mostly by raising animals, but it is the young adults, mostly male, instead of entire families that ply the traditional trade. Old people, women and children nowadays spend all seasons

in houses built with timber and mud at Dongwozi. When in autumn the young and able-bodied herdsmen return from the pasture with their flocks of animals to spend winter at home, it is time for family reunion.

While visiting Baima, I spotted quite a number of newly-built houses. Usually, they are colourfully decorated. Doors and windows are painted red or golden, and often contain geometric designs.



The gate of a newly completed house of wood and mud is decorated with a pattern symbolic of good fortune and happiness.


This whole log with indentations at equal intervals serves as a ladder.

Some lattice window frames are even carved with designs symbolic of good luck. These houses stand out strongly against the background of blue sky, green grass and white snow.

These new-style Tibetan houses, both one storey and two storeys tall, conspicuously do not have tiles on the roof. Instead splendid ach-natherun, a local species of grass, is planted on a thick layer of mud to complete the roof. This natural surface stands well against wind, rain and even hailstorm.

Self-Sufficiency

Tibetans living in the forested region are engaged in both agriculture and animal husbandry. As far as farming goes, they use a rather primitive plough pulled by two yaks to plant *qingke* barley, from which they make flour. They raise cows for milk and make butter for their own consumption.

To facilitate animal husbandry, they have the most ideal highland pasture for feeding their flocks. No matter how high the mountains, there is always grass available for grazing. The high altitude, frigid climate, and a mere three-month frost-free period in a year keep the grass not more than a foot high. Nevertheless, the grass is highly nutritious, enabling oxen and sheep to produce both high quality milk and tender meat. In spite of superficial changes, the Tibetans here live and eat more or less in the same way as they have for thousands of years. 

Translated by Huang Youyi



◀ The designs of lattice window frames on Tibetan houses in Baima are meticulously executed.





The Maitreya Buddha of Mount Shicheng



PHOTOS & TEXT BY XU HUA DANG



The largest stone Buddha south of the Yangtse River is the Maitreya Buddha located on Mount Shicheng (Stone City) one and a half kilometres south of the county town of Xinchang in Zhejiang. The statue is 17.6 metres high and its knees are 10.6 metres apart. To give an idea of the scale of this statue, the space between the Buddha's knees has enough room for four square tables with 16 benches seating 36 people at a time. This huge Buddha took a decade to complete, specifically during the years 483 and 493 during the period of the Southern Dynasties (420-589). 🧘 During

the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420) there was a learned monk named Tan Guang who arrived in Xinchang after wandering for a long time. He found a high cliff covered with vines to be an ideal setting for a temple where he could live the secluded life he sought, but he began wandering again, this time begging alms to raise funds for the construction of the temple. 🧘 One hundred years later, Seng Hu, then abbot of the temple, wandered up to the cliff one day. While there, he heard music echoing in his ears, and, when he looked up, he had a vision in which he saw the Maitreya Buddha gracefully poised, standing on the cliff. He then decided to build a statue of the Buddha right on the spot. The rock, however, was too hard for his chisel, and at the time of his death, he had carved only a relief image of the head. His work was continued by the monk Seng Shu who, at his death, had only completed a rough outline of the entire body. 🧘 Then, in the early sixth century, a wealthy pious Buddhist felt it a pity to leave the statue unfinished so he commissioned the monk Seng You to preside over its completion. At last, a grotto to house the statue was dug out of the cliff surface. The statue is the largest of its kind south of the Yangtse River. Well-proportioned and carved in perspective, the statue blends harmoniously with the setting from any angle. 🧘 After the statue was completed, the Big Buddha Temple with three tiers was constructed, later rebuilt and enlarged to five tiers. The temple was destroyed by war and fire and rebuilt several times. It now has five tiers with seven columns on the ground floor, an architecture in use since the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The structure is shaped like a pyramid with only one column at the top tier, resembling a steeply sloped pagoda. 🧘 The Big Buddha Temple is located in a serene and picturesque environment with the waters of the Freeing Captive Fish Pond in front, mirroring scenes of the surrounding mountains. The name of the pond pays homage to a Buddhist practice of buying captive animals and later setting them free. About 300 metres northwest of the temple is the Qianfo (Thousand Buddha) Cave which houses two grottoes with one thousand or more Buddha statues in various postures. These are believed to be the oldest stone statues discovered in the south of China. 🧘

Translated by Gu Weizhou

Above: The Big Buddha Temple was constructed after the statue of the Maitreya Buddha was completed. Although destroyed several times, it has been restored to its original state.

Left: This statue first carved during the late fifth century is a huge Buddha, with dimensions rarely found south of the Yangtse River.





Xinjiang's Wheat Products

PHOTOS & TEXT BY ELIHEN

There are 30 varieties of wheat products, one of which is nang cake, a favourite amongst Uygur people.

Tajik people in Xinjiang build ovens for baking nang cakes inside their houses and these ovens are used for heating the house in winter.

The ethnic people in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in northwestern China are very particular about the food they eat, although their life-style is frugal and their cooking facilities are simple. Their daily food is characterized by great variety as well as a strong local flavour. The different kinds of wheat products, for example, are enough to make one's mouth water.

Wheat Products - The Staple Food of the Uygurs in Particular

At present the Uygur people in Xinjiang can choose from among more than 300 different kinds of food. This cornucopia includes hand-picked rice, braised rice, gruel, roast meat, baked stuffed buns, steamed stuffed buns, hand-pulled noodles, baked cakes, *wonton*, etc. These different daily staples become delicacies that every Moslem Uygur and Kazak specially prepares when entertaining guests during traditional festivals such as the Rouzi Festival, the Corban Festival and the Nuowurezi Festival.

Rice and meat are staple foods in southern China, but the people of the Kirgiz and Tajik nationalities in Xinjiang eat *taba nang* (a kind of pancake) made of wheat flour. *Nang* pancake is also the staple food of the Uygrus. To Xinjiang people, especially to the Uygurs, rice is not so important, but they cannot do without wheat products.

More than Thirty Varieties of Baked Nang

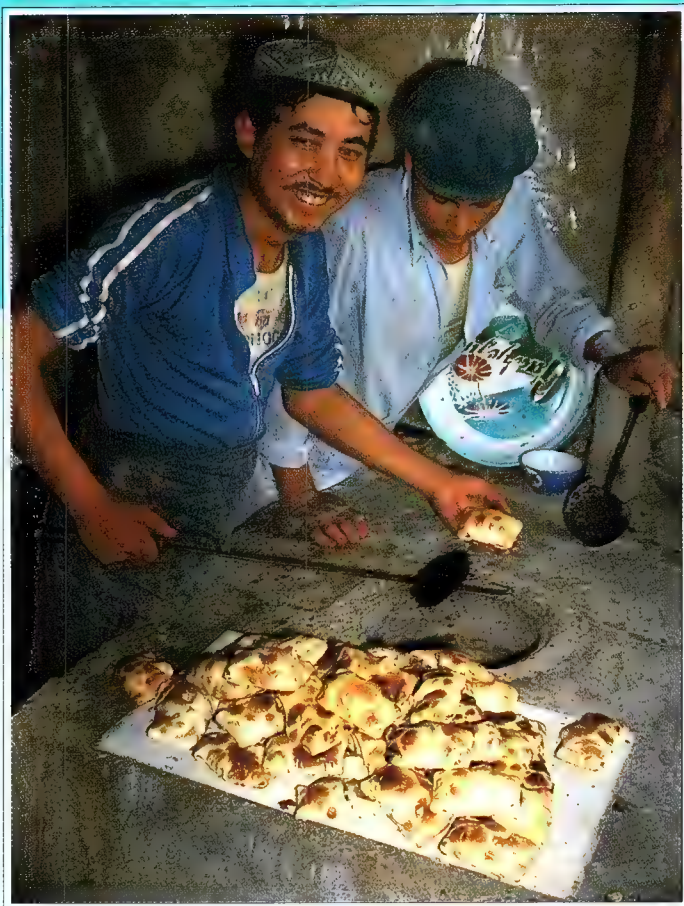
One of the staple foods of the Xinjiang people, the *nang* cake is made out of wheat flour. The cake is made as follows: first, mix some salted water and yeast into the wheat flour, knead the dough well,



and then place the cakes in an oven to bake. This method sounds very simple, but it can produce different kinds of cakes. If sheep fat is added to the wheat flour, a grease *nang* is produced; if crystal sugar water is put on top, it is called sweet *nang*, if it is stuffed with mutton and flavoured with pepper, cumin and onion, it is meat *nang*; and if sesame and grape juice are put into the wheat flour, the cakes are named sesame *nang*. The stuffing can be made of meat or vegetables; it may be salty or sweet. You can choose whatever your like. *Nang* cakes piping hot just off the stove are golden, fragrant, crisp and tasty.

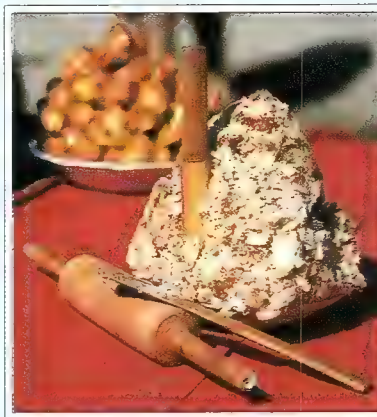


zak people place large baked cakes and condiments on top of a tablecloth positioned on the carpet to entertain guests.



Piping hot baked stuffed buns just taken out of the oven.

The stuffing is mixed from rich and varied ingredients.



Uygur women are deft at making hand-pulled noodles.

Delicious Baked Buns and Thin-Wrapper Buns

Apart from baked *nang* cake, baked buns and thin-wrapper buns are also quite popular amongst Xinjiang people. Baked buns, or *shamusa* in Uygur, have a thin wrapper made of wheat flour and a stuffing of chopped mutton and diced sheep-tail fat flavoured with onion, cumin and pepper. When the buns are made, they are placed in the oven to bake for about ten minutes. Then they are ready to eat.

Thin-wrapper buns, or *pitimaita* in Uygur language, have the same stuffing as the baked buns. The only difference lies in the cooking. Thin-wrapper buns are not baked but steamed. The wrapper must be as thin as paper. When the buns are prepared for cooking, they are put in a steamer to steam over a strong fire for 20 minutes. Then they are ready to be served.

The Uygur people usually place the *pitimaita* on top of *nang* cakes or on hand-picked rice and eat them together. Pepper is also sprinkled on the buns to make the onion and mutton inside more tasty.

From Wheat-Flour Dough to Long Noodles

Hand-pulled noodles are similar to vermicelli, both being thin and long. They are made as follows: first add salted water to the wheat flour and mix into a dough. Then knead the dough thoroughly and pull, stretching it into long thin noodles. These noodles are particularly good if eaten together with fried meat, fried eggs with tomato, fried mutton with pepper or fried sliced meat with celery. Hand-



pulled noodles can be cut into segments three or four centimetres long and fried over a strong fire. This famous hot food is a favourite amongst the ethnic people of Xinjiang.

Apart from the above-mentioned delights, there are also many other kinds of wheat flour dishes in Xinjiang, such as *youtazi* which is made of wheat flour, mutton, carrot slices and spices; *yousanzi* made of noodles twisted in many layers into the shape of a pillar; *ququ*, similar to dumplings; and *shuibaozi*. These are all common wheat products that Xinjiang people eat every day.

Translated by Xiong Zhenru

Koumiss: Xinjiang's Sour Milk

PHOTOS & TEXT BY ELIHEN



Apart from tea, the ethnic people in Xinjiang also enjoy drinking sour milk. These bottles are for containing sour milk.

Most Xinjiang people make sour milk themselves. Sour milk is refreshing and helps digestion.

The people of Xinjiang live by herding cattle and horses, and cow's milk and mare's milk are drunk daily. But even more popular amongst the Uygurs and Kazaks are brick-tea, Fu tea, milk tea and yoghurt.

In the hot season from June to September every year, the fragrance of koumiss, a favourite drink amongst the Kazaks, wafts all over the Xinjiang pasturelands.

Koumiss is made as follows: first put fresh mare's milk into a leather bag, then add some fermented cream and stir it a few times a day. A few days later, the milk ferments and becomes salty, sour and fragrant koumiss.

As it is slightly alcoholic, koumiss, or sour milk is refreshing and helps digestion. It is said that it can also cure stomach diseases. No wonder all ethnic people in Xinjiang love to drink sour milk. The Tajiks, for example, like sour milk made of ewe's milk. When they drink it, they usually add *nang* cakes and make it their speciality



Two Uygur women drink "fine sour milk" whilst having a sand-bath treatment.

— "sour-milk-soaked cake". The Uygurs love to drink "fine sour milk" while having a sand-bath treatment.

Mongolian people living in Xinjiang have discovered a way to use up left-over sour milk. They put it into a pot and distill it into milk wine. As a distillate of sour milk it has a higher alcohol content. It is clear and has a mellow taste.

Translated by Xiong Zhenru



Put fresh milk in a leather bag and add some fermented cream. In a few days the milk will have fermented and become rather salty sour milk.

Shadow Show Pictures Portraying the Eighteen Realms of Hell

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY LIU JILIN

There is a Chinese saying which goes: "Once sent to the eighteen realms of Hell, one will never return to human existence." The name of eighteen realms of Hell first appeared in the Buddhist sutras *Scriptures on Hell*, which name the realms as follows: Muddy Ploughs, Sword Hill, Scorching Sand, Boiling Ordure, Black Body, Fire Chariot, Boiling Oil Cauldron, Iron Bed, Rocky Mountain, Cutting Ice, Skinning, Animals, Broad-Bladed Sword, Iron Grindstone, Finger-Clipping Iron Bars, Ice Inferno, Maggots, and Melting-Hot Copper Column.

Since the realms of Hell were first conceived, they held sway for a long time. The stage scenes of the shadow shows of the Qing Dynasty were based on the artistic depictions of the *Scriptures on Hell*.

Under the influence of Buddhism in its inception and development, the shadow show has a long history. According to the written records, as early as in the period of the Tang (618-907) and the Five Dynasties (907-960), Buddhist monks began to preach in China that Good and Bad Karma both have their causes and effects and that the wheel of transformation makes an eternal revolution. Besides, they turned the Mahayana sutras *The Pure Land of Maitreya Buddha*, *Sutra of the Adornment of Buddha* and *Scriptures on Hell* into Buddhist stories, which were chanted in rhymes

The First Hell

This shadow picture portraying a man prostrating himself with the arms tied behind his back before the bench of the Clear Mirror Judge when he is in hell after death. He was a bandit when he was alive and committed the hideous crimes of murder and arson. The judge is conducting a trial against him and will punish him according to the gravity of his crimes.



known as "the Popular Preachings". The pictures drawn illustrating these Buddhist stories were known as *bianxiang*, an art form employed since the Tang Dynasty (618-907). While preaching, the monks showed the pictures under lamplight and chanted the Popular Preachings. This performance was as lively as a traditional opera and would attract a great number of Buddhist followers.

During the Song (960-1279) and Yuan (1271-1368) dynasties, the Popular Preachings were turned into popular novels or melodic plays and the images portrayed gradually evolved into the prototypes of shadow shows. During the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) the shadow show was called "the Good-Preaching Opera", whose plot was mainly based on the story *Monk Mulian Rescuing His Mother*. It is said that the troupes of shadow show worshipped

Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva or Guanyin as the founder of the shadow show.

The fifteenth day in the seventh month of the Lunar Calendar is the Buddhist Yulanpen Festival, popularly known as the All Souls' Feast or the Zhongyuan Festival by Taoists. According to legend, on that day Monk Mulian succeeded in rescuing his mother from the Hades and therefore on that day every year the monasteries carry out ritual ceremonies and parades and the monks said prayers to relieve the sufferings of the hungry ghosts.* The laymen prayed for the souls of their ancestors as well as the hungry ghosts and put on stage the opera *Monk Mulian Rescuing His Mother* based on pictures of Hell for the occasion in monasteries, family temples or courtyards. It is said that the show was not intended to amuse the living souls but the ghosts.

In the tradition of the Chinese people, Hell, as one might expect, is a ghastly realm of ghosts where the Hall of the Ghosts' King functions as the court and spirits are judged innocent or guilty according to their actions and intentions when alive. For their good deeds and a kind heart, they shall be sent back to be reborn as human beings. The guilty ghosts shall be sent to be punished in the eighteen realms of Hell to make up for the wrongs committed during their life. All this reflects traditional concepts on morals and punishment prevalent long ago – good shall be repaid by benvolence and evil by punishment. **C**

Translated by Gu Weizhou

* The term "hungry ghost" denotes a class of beings with tiny pin-sized heads and huge stomachs, so that no matter how much they eat, they are always hungry.

The Tongue-Cutting Hell

It is a most hideous torture in the eighteen realms of Hell. It is said that one who used to sow discord, talk at random or tell lies when alive shall be tortured after death by hooking his tongue root or cutting off his tongue in this Hell.



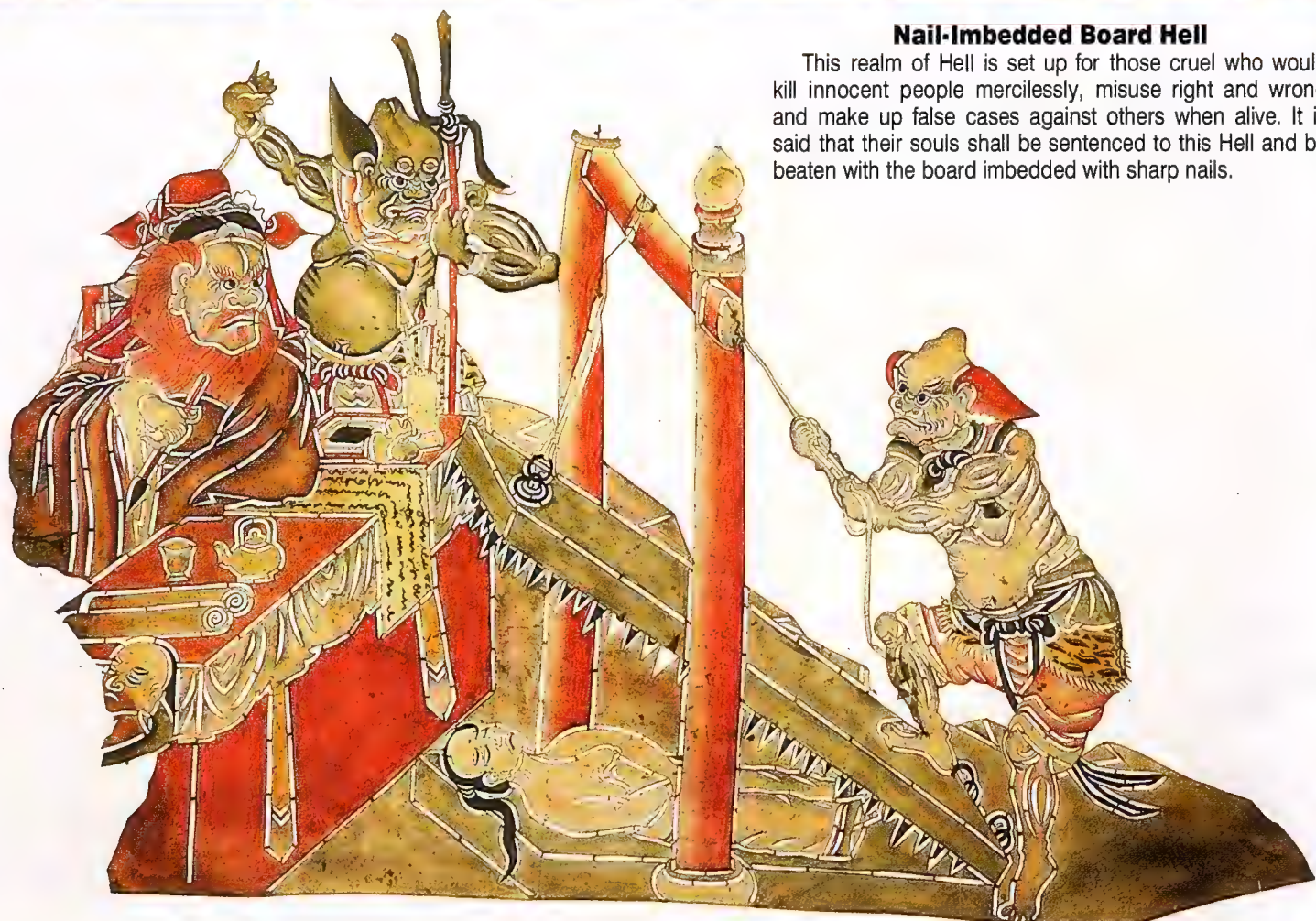
Foul Water Hell

It is said that a man who used to speak evil, swear at his parents and defame his neighbours shall be plunged into the Foul Water River after death and have nothing but the foul water to quench his thirst when he is in this Hell.



Nail-Imbedded Board Hell

This realm of Hell is set up for those cruel who would kill innocent people mercilessly, misuse right and wrong and make up false cases against others when alive. It is said that their souls shall be sentenced to this Hell and be beaten with the board imbedded with sharp nails.



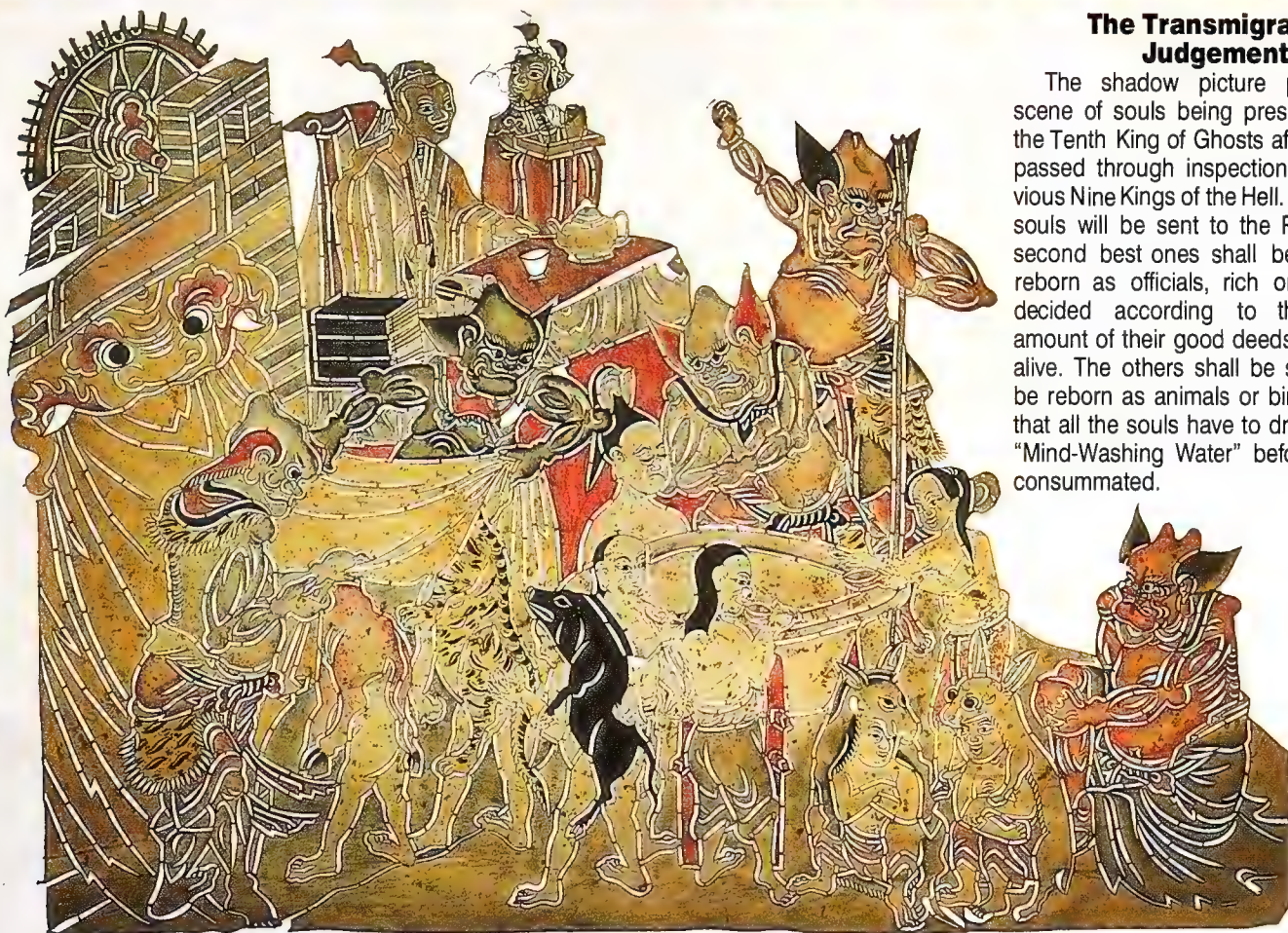
The Boiling Oil Cauldron Hell

As shown, there is a boiling oil cauldron over raging flames standing before the official desk of the judge. A woman with her upper body bare is being thrown into the cauldron by the ghost soldier. It is said that those who performed evil actions when alive shall be punished by this hideous torture when in Hell.



The Transmigration Judgement

The shadow picture portrays the scene of souls being presented before the Tenth King of Ghosts after they have passed through inspection by the previous Nine Kings of the Hell. Here the best souls will be sent to the Paradise; the second best ones shall be sent to be reborn as officials, rich or poor men, decided according to the assessed amount of their good deeds made when alive. The others shall be sentenced to be reborn as animals or birds. It is said that all the souls have to drink a bowl of "Mind-Washing Water" before rebirth is consummated.





濟南
Jinan
◎ 山東
SHANDONG
◎ 曲阜
Qufu

A “Pyramid” in Qufu

PHOTOS BY MA YIU CHUN

TEXT BY KANG LIN

Located at the Yunyang Mountain in Qufu, Shandong Province, the Shaohao Mausoleum is a pyramid-like tomb. Reconstructed and expanded in various dynasties, it was finally restored with 10,000 blocks of stone in 1111 during the Song Emperor Huizong's reign and hence the name of The Ten-Thousand-Stone Mount. Without any steps on its three sides, one has to climb on all fours in order to get to the top. On its summit stands a temple hall roofed with yellow glazed tiles, which houses the white marble statue of Shaohao. During the Song Dynasty, it was just a stone chamber. It was not until the Qing Emperor Qianlong's reign during the 18th century that it was turned into a temple as it is today. The temple commands a panoramic view over the surrounding areas: the valley of the Sishui River to the north, the Confucius Cemetery to the west, an ancient temple to the south and rolling hills to the east, an ideal burial place. And who was Shaohao who is honoured in such fashion? Legend has it that he was the son of Emperor Huangdi and imperial concubine Leizu, and was one of the five emperors during the predynastic period. It was he that summed up the experience of the seasonal timing for governing the spring sowing and the autumn harvest, thereby ensuring adequate food every year. For this reason he was respected and loved by the people. He is said to have set up his capital in Qionsang after he became emperor. The story ends when after 84 years of rule, he died at the age of 100. But the present mausoleum is not the tomb where his body is actually buried. Instead it is a mausoleum built over four years by the Song Emperor Zhenzong (reign dates 998-1022) to commemorate and worship Shaohao.



Translated by Gu Weizhou

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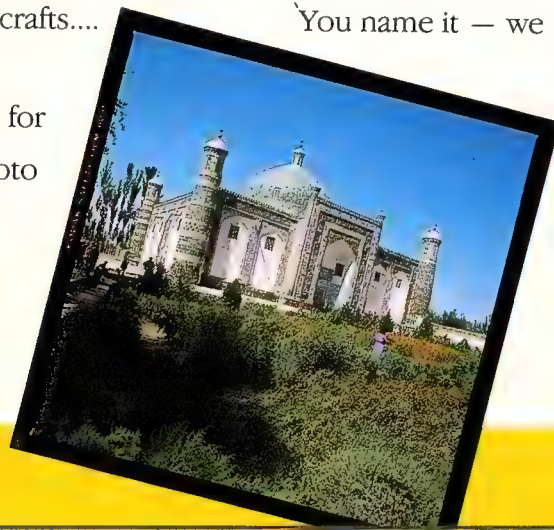
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五金二部產品簡介

五金二部產品主要為有色金屬及黑色金屬鑄件、鑄鐵件等，現分述於後。

1. 硅鐵：為煉鋼還原劑，一般有兩種規格出口：

a) 含硅75%以上，含鉛2%以下及1.5%以下。

b) 含硅72%以上，含鉛2%以下。

山西是硅鐵主要產地之一，產品質量好，包裝為塑料編織噸裝袋。主要銷往日本、東南亞及歐洲各地，銷路穩定，受到客戶普遍讚譽。

2. 金屬硅：為鋁合金添加劑、有機硅及航空工業。

一般規格：含硅98.5%以上，鋁：0.5%以下，

鈣：0.3%以下，鐵：0.5%以下。

包裝：塑料編織噸裝袋。

該產品質量優良，銷路較廣，主要銷往歐洲共同體市場。

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鑄造生鐵：含硅1.6—2.4%，磷0.2%以下，硫0.05%以下，塊重20kg以下或7Kg以下。

該產品產量大，近年來銷路甚好，主要銷往日本、南朝鮮及歐洲市場。

4. 其它：除以上產品外，還經營稀土產品，來料及進料加工業務，鑄件、鑄鐵件產品，以及錳鐵、硅錳、鉬鐵等合金產品。這些產品為我部新開發的產品。

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Shanxi is one of the most famous origins of ferro-silicon. Good in quality, the product sells well and enjoys high reputation in Japan, Southeast Asia and Europe.

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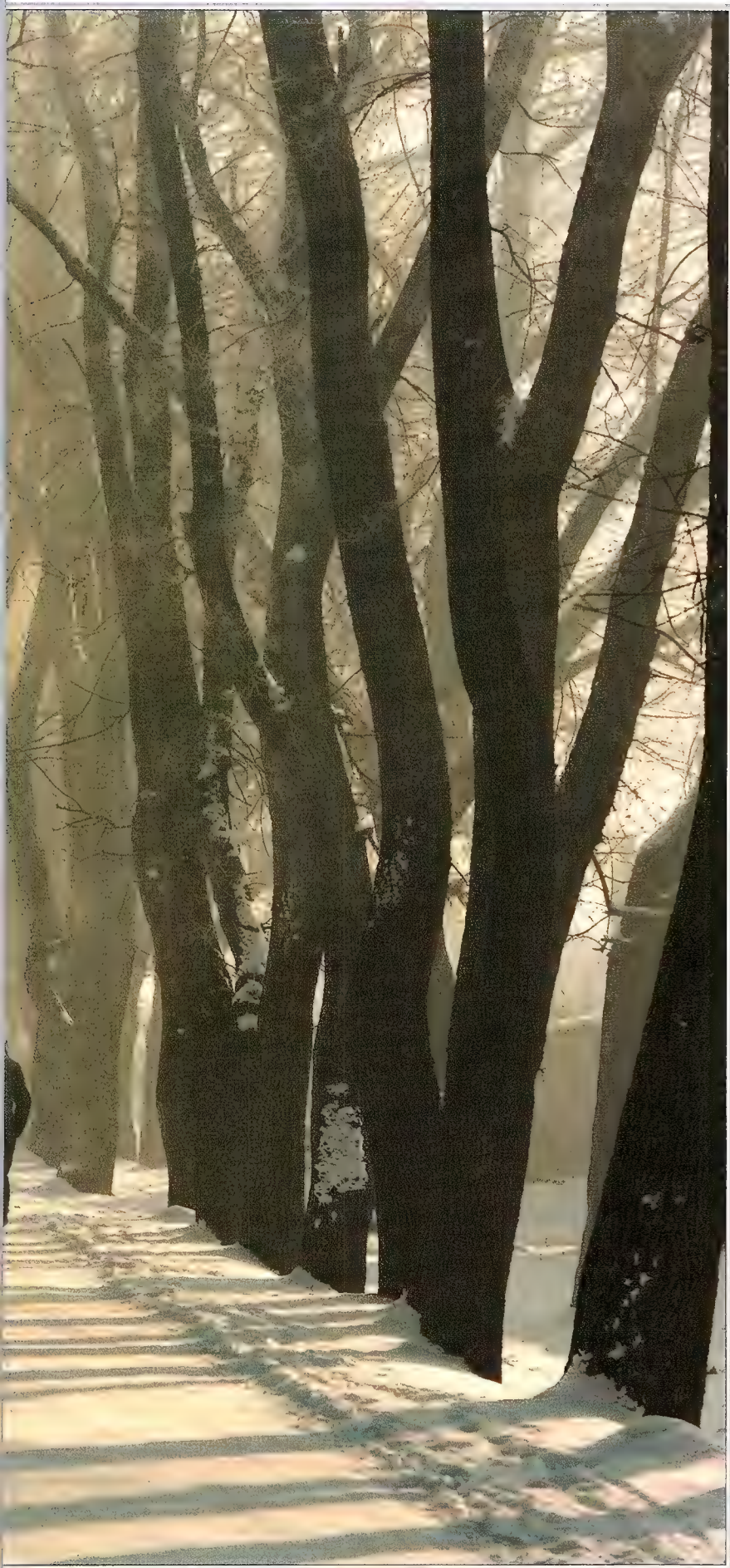


New Falls of Snow

Photographer:
KONG-A-SIOU, MAX

In a frosty early morning setting, hardy people, used to braving the wintry elements, make their way down this cathedral-like nave of bare snow-laden trees, heading for Jilin City, the second most important city in Jilin Province. Situated in the northeast of China, and sharing common borders with North Korea and the Soviet Union, Jilin is one of the country's coldest regions in winter. Winding through Jilin City is the province's biggest river, the Songhua.

The tracks made by these travellers will soon be covered over by new falls of snow. Cold as it certainly is, the snow in Jilin presents a spectacular sight and Jilin's scenes are considered one of China's four great natural wonders. It is also a boon for skiers. Sixteen kilometres from the city's centre is the Songhua Lake Skiing Ground, a wonderful place for ski enthusiasts with two top-grade ski runs of 3,050 and 2,600 metres.





SHANGHAI'S PUDONG

— The Largest
Special Development
Zone in China

PHOTOS BY CHAN YAT NIN
ARTICLE BY WONG KIN MAN

Implementation of Pudong's infrastructural and industrial development plan is underway. The project's massive scale presents many challenges.



Running along the other side which is east of the Huangpu River is the Pudong New Area which has taken on a very different look from how it appeared a decade ago (by Ma Yuanhao).

Shanghai, the leading industrial and commercial city in China, is located where the Yangtse River empties into the sea. Its two wings are Jiangsu and Zhejiang, the country's two richest provinces. The city used to be a major financial centre in the Far East, and has occupied a decisive position in China's modern history.

The city of Shanghai is divided by the Huangpu River, the last tributary of the Yangtse, into two parts — Pudong (east bank of the Huangpu) and Puxi (west bank of the Huangpu). The largest part of the city proper now lies in Puxi. In the eyes of Shanghai residents, Pudong is nothing short of a countryside. Hence the saying, "A bed in Puxi is preferable to a suite of rooms in Pudong;" however, there is virtually no more space for development in Puxi. Living on its area of 150 square kilometres are 6.8 million people, almost half of the entire Municipality of Shanghai's total population. That means one square kilometre for 40 thousand people on the average. Such a high population density, rare in the world, has given rise to problems such as crowded living conditions, intense traffic congestion and serious air and water pollution. Shanghai can hardly afford to step backward as it stands at the forefront of both commercial

and industrial development in China, and accounts for a significant portion of the country's GNP. The only way out for Shanghai, therefore, is to develop Pudong.

In 1990, China announced the decision to develop Pudong. The decision has aroused the interest of international investors and given a sudden boost to the status of Pudong.

The Pudong New Area planned for development presently covers an area of 350 square kilometres with a population of 1.1 million, averaging 2,707 persons per square kilometre. Here, places along the river have been urbanized with six-storey residential buildings. The rest of the area consists of market towns, villages and farmland. How-



Petrochemical works dot the coast of Pudong all the way north along the Huangpu which is more sparsely populated. Here, further out of the suburbs of Gaoqiao Town, fields and villages abruptly change into a crowded stretch of petrochemical works and factories (by Tang Zaiqing).



One of Gaoqiao Town's most famous and local products is its flaky pastry. A long time ago some old cake shop produced this which gradually became so popular that many other people also learned to make and sell the pastry which took the name of the town. There are now a few cake shops like this which produce the meat-filled pastry.



Mahjong games, in beautiful fabric-covered boxes, are sold at the streetside of Gaoqiao. Though not a modern pastime, mahjong still signifies the outside influence on this once very simple town.

Further north along the Huangpu River before it swings to the left, finally flowing into the Yangtse (Changjiang) is the town of Gaoqiao. Also marked for large-scale development, Gaoqiao is still packed with its old town houses which will one day give way to high-class residential buildings for foreigners working or investing in Pudong.



ever, some farmers have given up agriculture and entered into such businesses as running a restaurant or small assembly factory. They hire people from other localities to farm for them or to work in their new businesses. Pudong boasts about 2,000 industrial enterprises, mainly engaged in shipbuilding, iron and steel smelting and the production of petrochemicals and building materials. Their output value comes to about one tenth of the city's total.

According to the development plan, about half of the Pudong New Area or 177 square kilometres of land will be urbanized with a part of the present urban district along the river as its centre. Stretching round the centre will be five districts which can develop in a relatively autonomous manner (see chart). The districts will be separated by strips of land two to three kilometres wide covered with trees, flowers and fields.

There are three stages of development planned in this huge project: the period before 1995 will be the initial phase for development; the five years before the year 2,000 will be the stage for the implementation of key projects; the two or three decades after the year 2,000 will be the stage for construction of manufacturing, residential and educational facilities.

The very first step in the project is to build a modern traffic communications network. The inner and outer ring routes in

Shanghai's overall development programme will closely link the two banks of the Huangpu River.

The inner ring route will go eastward and cross the river via the Nanpu Bridge which will open to traffic in the near future. It then runs parallel with the Lujiazui-Huamu District to Puxi after crossing the projected Ningpu Bridge.

The Nanpu Bridge, a cable structure, is 8,346 metres long with a tower at either end. The span of this cable-stay bridge measures 423 metres, ranking third in length in the world.

The outer ring route will go through the Huangpu at a place called Changqiao and turn north near the Sunxiao Bridge. When it reaches Waigaoqiao District, it turns back to

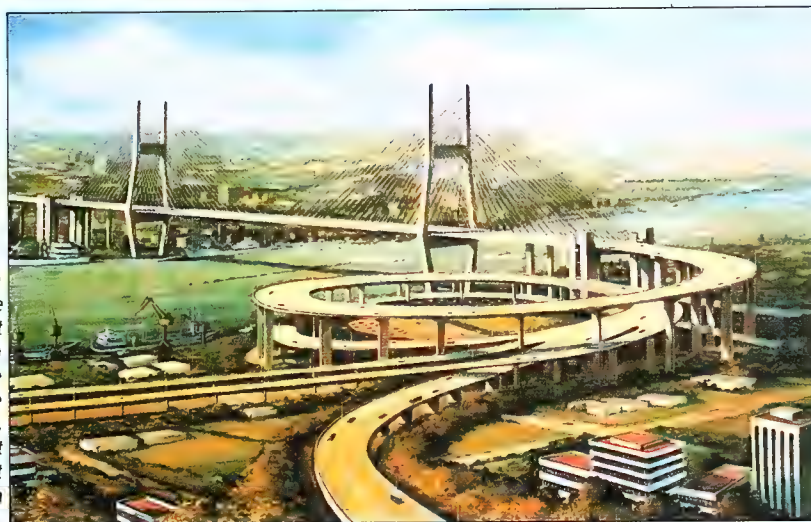


The more developed area of Pudong consists of alternative patches of housing estates, fields and old village houses, factories and petrochemical works backed up, literally, by the harbour.



Still under construction when this article is being penned, the bridge should be completed by the end of 1991.

The Nanpu Bridge, as seen in the illustration (photo by Shen Zhigang), is the only bridge that links downtown Shanghai, on the other side of the Huangpu River, with the busiest and most developed area of Pudong.



At Lujiazui, just facing the Bund across the Huangpu River, is Pudong's most popular Catholic Church.



Puxi. This route will link the expressways between the different industrial and residential areas.

The inner and outer ring routes will form a communications network to facilitate the crossing of the river with the Dapu Road and Yan'an Road tunnels, which have already opened to traffic and three or four other tunnels planned to be constructed. In addition, more than a dozen ferries will be in service to take passengers across the river.

The Waigaoqiao Port is a key project in the development of Pudong. Its construction started in March this year. The building of four of its berths for 10,000-ton-class ships is expected to be completed in 1994.

It is possible that Beilun Port in Zhejiang Province might become part of the Pudong development project. The port has nine berths for 10,000-ton-class ships at present and the number will increase to 20 with a total handling capacity of 65 million tons per year.

For air transportation convenience Shanghai's second international airport will be built at the eastern end of Pudong along the coast.

Many international enterprises have begun to map out plans for investment in Pudong. For instance, the Japanese Yaohan group is planning to build a shopping centre in Pudong with a floor space of 20,000 square metres. There will be retail sales of general merchandise, restaurants, food processing workshops and real estate business in the centre.

Elsewhere, three pieces of land are now open for bidding. One has an area of about 10,000 square metres, and would be fine for building a golf course; another has an area of 7,600 square metres. Located in Shanghai's future economic centre, this second site is suitable for the construction of commercial buildings, offices and residences. The third piece of land, near the Nanpu Bridge, is earmarked for building factories. The land prices here are said to be lower than those in other development zones.

Pudong also plans to build a TV tower which will be the highest in Asia. Tourists then can go up to the top to have a bird's-eye view of Shanghai.

Few large hotels can be found in Pudong at present. Most people coming here for sightseeing or business have to stay in Puxi where Shanghai's well-known hotels are concentrated. They include the Peace Hotel, the Ocean Hotel, Seagull Hotel (the former International Seamen's Club), the Shanghai Mansions and East Wind Hotel.

In places from Lujiazui to Dongjiadu along the river are some smaller hotels run

by local farmers. Among them the best known is the Youyou Hotel. Most of the people putting up at these hotels are Chinese from other parts of the country visiting Shanghai.

The tunnel bus is the chief means of transportation between Puxi and Pudong. The buses reach their termini soon after crossing the river. If one wants to go further, one has to change to another bus. Five or six boats are in service to ferry people across the river.

Up to the present, there is hardly any taxi service in Pudong. However, most districts can be reached by bus.

Waigaoqiao, where the Huangpu meets the Yangtse, has a beach that can accommodate a thousand people. It is a nice place for Shanghai residents to go swimming.

If from reading the above one gets the impression that an infrastructural upgrade is

needed before the Pudong project can realize its ambitious goal, there are plans afoot to redress this deficiency. In addition to the bridges and roadways mentioned earlier which are scheduled to open soon, during the first phase several infrastructural projects are scheduled to come on line. A power station with an installed capacity of 3.6 million kilowatts and three more telephone exchanges are among the projects intended to redress critical development needs in this area. Capital needed to finance these and other projects is dependent to a large extent on when the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank fully resume lending. In spite of these difficulties, a number of governments are in the process of negotiating with the relevant authorities for agreements that would provide them with exclusive use of large areas within Pudong.

Translated by Anne Yan

PUDONG'S FIVE PROJECTED DISTRICTS

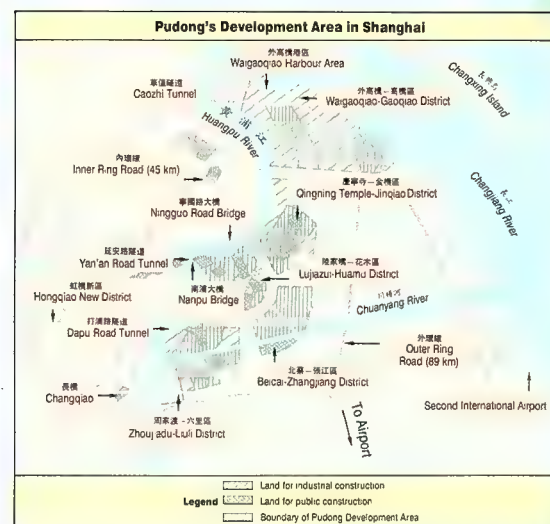
Name	Area & Population	Plan for Development
Waigaoqiao-Gaoqiao District	75 sq. km. 250,000 people	First-class riverside residential area; export products processing area; port area
Lujiazui-Huamu District	28 sq. km. 350,000 people	Economic and trade centre; services to foreign enterprises; real estate information and other modern services
Beicai-Zhangjiang District	19 sq. km. 350,000 people	Area for science and education
Qingningsi-Jinqiao District	21 sq. km. 340,000 people	Develop further on the present basis of shipbuilding and navigation instrument and meter industries; open up an export products processing area
Zhoujiadu-Liuli District	34 sq. km. 400,000 people	On the basis of the existing iron and steel plant and the glass-making factory, develop material and processing industries; set up an area for processing export products



Now exposed to more communication media, Lujiazui has some well-stocked newstands, at least to the locals. In this case it means a variety of magazines especially those devoted to fashion and entertainment.



Contrary to the new, modern housing estates, old village houses with kitchens like this still stand in Yangjing and the vicinity which have been marked for large-scale development.



The town of Yangjing, not far west of the point in Pudong nearest to the Bund just across the Huangpu, has experienced the springing up of a large concentration of housing estates, partly to house people from the overcrowded downtown district of Shanghai.



Nantong's Blue Calico: Revival of an Ages Old Craft

PHOTOS BY LIU DAJIAN
TEXT BY FANG HONGXIN

One of Jiangsu's major port cities and producers of textiles, Nantong also prides itself as being China's sole manufacturing centre of printed calico.

Printed calico is a traditional Chinese handicraft fabric interspersed with white and blue. Mention of this fabric, which is plain and imparts a delightfully fresh feeling, was first made in the *Book of Songs*, compiled in the Spring and Autumn Period (770 BC-476 BC). *Han Shi Wai Zhuan*, a book of the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-8 AD) said that the colour of blue was dyed on silk. The colour of green is derived from blue pigmentation, according to the book. A remnant of printed calico was unearthed from a Han Dynasty tomb in Minfeng,

Xinjiang Autonomous Region proving that printed calico has a very long history in China.

At the start of the 13th century which corresponded to the Southern Song Dynasty in China, the tie-and-dye method was improved by a man native to Anting in Jiading County, now under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai metropolitan area. In this process a piece of cloth first was treated with lye and then dyed blue. After drying, part of the cloth became blue and the undyed part white. On this so-called blue-white textile scenes or objects were found, including mountains, rivers, buildings, portraits, flowers, fruit, birds and animals. The above information can be read in the *Local History of Jiading County*.

From the 13th century onward printed calico with its simple method of manufacture was made in many places and became a popular dress material across China. Following the development of machine-made fabric and chemical dyes, the production of calico, made in workshops, significantly diminished and became almost extinct. Yet it continues to be manufactured and developed in one place — Nantong district, Jiangsu Province.

It is by no means an accident that Nantong survives to this day as China's sole manufacturing centre of printed calico. Situated in the Yangtse River Delta, Nantong borders the sea and has a mild climate, with a rich soil which favours the growth of cotton, now the cloth of preference for calico.

Raised in five prefectures, Nantong cotton was known for its tough and long fibre. Nantong has been famous for its manufacture of home-made cloth woven on hand looms since the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Practically every Nantong household is engaged in spinning and weaving which is still in many cases done by hand. The total annual output of native cloth amounts to no less than several million rolls. In autumn each year businessmen from the four corners of the earth gather in Nantong to view a fashion show, while hundreds of big vessels are moored along its waterfront, loading cloth, thick and serviceable, which are shipped to various places and exported to foreign countries.

Indigo Dye: An Industry in Itself

Nantong is also the chief production area for indigo, an important dye stuff and the principal ingredient. According to the *Local History of Tongzhou*, compiled during the Jiajing (1522-1566), reign title of the Ming Emperor Shizong, Nantong used to pay tribute to the Qing Imperial Court in the form of 3,500 catties (around 1,750 kilogrammes) of indigo. From this one may have some idea of the extensive acreage devoted to the plant which yields the dye, *banlangen* (*Isatis tinctoria* var *indigotica*). Since making calico was a highly profitable undertaking, printing and dyeing workshops in various sizes with selling counters in front, mushroomed throughout Nantong and all the surrounding villages and townships. The long tradition as well as



the very strong production base in Nantong, and the close attention paid to traditional handicraft industry by the local government together played a part in making calico into a successful industry over the years, despite setbacks.

A Complicated Production Process


Nantong calico is today still produced in very much the same way as in the old days. Superior-grade pure white cotton cloth, a local product, is the raw fabric, which is later to be dyed in indigo blue pigmentation. A secret mixture of lime, rice and bean powder are used as protective paste or stopoff to prevent colouration of desired cloth sections. Tung oil paper or paper treated with a layer of persimmon meat are used as a plate on which engraving of the desired cloth pattern is done. The whole procedure involves a dozen or so processes, including engraving on a paper board, rubbing, immersion of the cloth into dye vats an average of seven or eight times, bleaching and drying. In addition to traditional calico print cloth, Nantong now boasts newly developed fabric with prints on both sides as well as multi-coloured prints.

A Calico Revival

Nantong calico in the past was usually woven into items of daily use, such as bedsheets, mosquito net, cloth wrap, pillow cases and children's breast cloths or corsets worn round the waist. Nantong people themselves seldom made calico clothes, as

either expensive silk or coarse hemp was the cloth employed. As time went by calico was used as material to make nearly a hundred household items, including curtains, table cloths, umbrellas, sofa cushions and various kinds of objets d'art hung on walls. In the mid-1980's a series of fashionable dresses with designs in blue indigo were put out for sale in the market by Nantong manufacturers. Fashionable dress in calico has strong traditional Chinese features. The design tends to be elegant, quaint and pleasant to the eye and has a wide ranging spectrum of motifs, including plum flower, orchid, bamboo, chrysanthemum, peony, lotus, landscape, portrait, animals and geometrical patterns all of which are closely related to Chinese custom and convention.

Since calico production is a handicraft only a small quantity is made each time. Therefore designs can be used on different dresses from a single cotton bolt. Sometimes a series of designs may be arranged in one single roll of cloth. Being one hundred per cent pure cotton, calico also has *daiqing*, which is a Chinese medicine, as one of the ingredients used in its dyestuff. As a result calico has a sterilizing effect. It can thus reduce inflammation as well as kill off insects or worms. On these accounts calico is, therefore, very serviceable and durable. The more it is laundered, its blue and white color contrast even more strongly. Calico absorbs sweat from the human body and allows air to penetrate through the fabric more easily. It is resistant to mould and

moth. Although this has not been clinically proven, some people believe calico has curative effect on fever, ulcers and skin disease. All of these combine to make calico most welcome by customers in China and abroad. 

Translated by He Fei

Nantong's major factory producing blue calico is:

**Nantong City Arts & Crafts Printing
& Dyeing Mill**

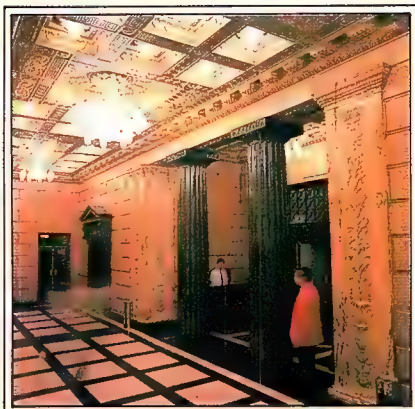
南通市工藝品印染廠
No. 101 Renmin West Rd, Nantong, Jiangsu
Tel: 511 452





Cosmopolitan Hotels and Night Action

ARTICLE BY CHAN YAT NIN



The Huaqiao is one of Shanghai's hotels which feature old-fashioned architecture.

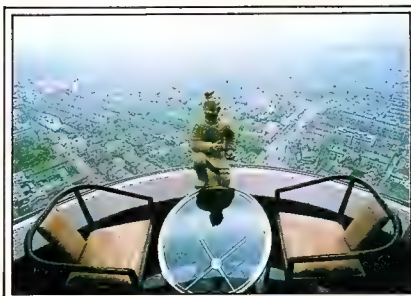
Writing the cover story for this issue represents the second time I covered Shanghai. It was two years ago when the assignment was also for the cover story that I first cut my journalistic teeth here. I remember the general impression I had from the appearance of the city and my interviews with various local people was that the city was like a classic car, rather impressive looking but none too fast, as if the frame and chassis of the car is too heavy. Now the grand old car has changed to a new motor and all of a sudden the car can speed along.

Into the Night

Two years ago the districts around Nanjing East Road and the Bund bustled

during the day, but were very quiet at night. Now, neon lights have greatly increased along Nanjing East Road and crowds still fill the streets even after nine at night. Strong spotlights have also been set up along the Bund which illuminate the architecture along it on weekends and holiday nights. There are also many more entertainment venues such as bars, karaoke lounges, discos and bigger nightclubs, so that the city has a bona fide night life now.

Seafood and Cantonese restaurants have also sprouted up, and going to these restaurants to have Chinese tea and snacks in small steam baskets for breakfast or lunch seems to have become a popular



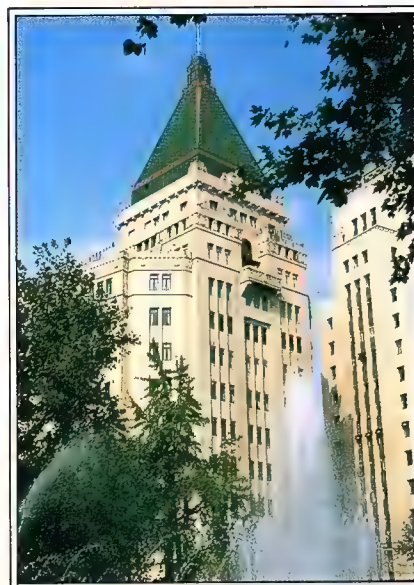
A bird's eye view of the city from one of the top modern hotels, Shanghai Hilton (by Chan Yat Nin).

pastime with the locals, probably an influence from Hong Kong where such snacks are called *dim sum*. Other new additions include clothing boutique chains under overseas management, department stores and supermarkets.

"Yuppies", a term I had not heard of two years ago in Shanghai, have now become a new class and one of the major consumer groups at all these entertainment venues. They are usually people working in joint-venture projects, the young and educated, artists with a high income, and owners of private enterprises. The principal clientele in the city's night life are still visitors and people who are here on business.

As far as I can see, most of these venues are not cheap. Usually one has to spend at least over FEC ¥100. My biggest mistake was an encounter in Urümqi North Road which has been referred to as some sort of red light district, mainly because bars are numerous. As night falls, the red neon lights of the bars dot the street.

I was persuaded into a bar. I ordered a drink and two dishes of snacks. The moment I sat down a girl in the bar appeared to drink with me and she ordered a little brandy. I thought nothing of it but I could not find anything to talk with her about. Half an hour later I decided to leave and when the bill came, it was FEC ¥513, plus



The Peace Hotel is the most famous among the older hotels. Shown here is its north building which was constructed in 1928.

¥20 as a tip for the girl. When I related it to my Shanghai friends I was ridiculed, but I also got some belated advice: you should always ask what the charges would be before doing anything. Another bar owner said he never charged over ¥200 for something as simple as I had done. This publican said that he and his brother could earn around ¥30,000 in a month. No wonder bars are sprouting up. I was also belatedly informed that the Shanghai government had listed fixed prices for any kind of drink. If a consumer finds out a place was charging unusually high for something, he would have legal recourse.

Modern and Classic Hotels

Hotels have also been increasing in number as well. The most conspicuous newcomers are international class hotels like the Yangtze New World, Portman Shangri-La and Shanghai JC Mandarin which were all completed in recent years.

Starting from the Jing'an District in the centre of downtown Shanghai the first five-star hotel, the Shanghai Hilton International stands out among the area's high concentration of hotels. Among its fine range of restaurants, the Atrium Cafe frequently holds large-scale food festivals. Close to the Hilton are two middle-range hotels, the Jing An Guest House and the Shanghai Hotel. To its west is the Hotel Equatorial, to its northeast along Nanjing West Road is the Portman Shangri-La which is an integral part of the Shanghai Centre, an extensive complex featuring apartments, office and retail spaces, a 1,000-seat theatre and the 5,000-square-metre exhibition hall. The Portman

Shangri-La has proved to be quite popular with foreign visitors, especially Americans. It offers good facilities. For business, apart from the hotel's business centre, there are offices and an exhibition hall available. For cultural and entertainment activities, the hotel's theatre is a popular venue for performances including Western ballet groups, orchestras and fashion shows. The hotel has also held many balls to celebrate festivals such as Christmas and New Year.

Across the road from the Portman Shangri-La is the Shanghai JC Mandarin with its Chinese decor. I personally find its disco, the Reading Room, the most impressive among all those that have been in the city. Its decor was like a crystal palace. It also has private karaoke lounges. The most luxurious of these has a charge as high as FEC ¥1,200 to rent a single compartment.

This is an ideally situated corner as it is quiet but not far away from the busy area along Nanjing Road. There are quite a number of hills around. This was a residential area for foreigners in the old Shanghai days.

Not far away are the two Jin Jiang Hotels and the Garden Hotel. The old Jin Jiang Hotel is European in style while the new modern Jin Jiang Tower has become Shanghai's second tallest hotel. To the left



Nestled in the more idyllic western suburbs, the Cypress is among those that offer villas and lush gardens to its guests (by Chan Yat Nin).

of the Jin Jiang hotels is the Garden Hotel. Managed by the Hotel Okura Tokyo, it is built on the site of the former French Club which forms the base of the hotel. Surrounded by a 2,800-square-metre garden, the hotel contains an elegant old European atmosphere with Chinese tradition.

Eastward along the busy area of Nanjing Road standing next to the People's Park are these old hotels: the Huaqiao, the Park and Seventh Heaven Hotel offering old-fashioned architecture. The Park Hotel was constructed according to the neo-classical bias of the Chicago School. the Seventh Heaven was famous in the old days and this version has been rebuilt over the old building. Of course, the most famous of the old ones is the Peace Hotel,

made up of two buildings which were built around twenty years apart and along different lines. The southern building, which dates from 1929, is classical while the northern part was again modelled on the neo-classical structure of the Chicago School. The hotel's room rates are not too high and it is always full. It is close to the Friendship Store which is also among the largest of the genre of friendship stores in



The Garden Hotel is staging a kimono fashion show, organized by the Japanese consulate, that portrays the change in that garment over the centuries (by Chan Yat Nin).

China. The hotel has an old-style decor and its jazz band gives a live performance every night, usually to a packed house.

Rooms with a View

Slightly northward along the Bund just after crossing the Suzhou Creek is another old-fashioned hotel, the Shanghai Mansions. Looking back from the hotel, at where the Suzhou Creek joins the Huangpu River, one gains a panoramic view of the Bund.

One of the best hotels for a Huangpu view is the nearby Seagull Hotel which stands right on the riverside of the Huangpu. It first started out as a club mainly for seamen and it is still now also known as the Shanghai International Seamen's Club.

Further east along the river is the Ocean Hotel which is also an ideal place to overlook the river, especially from its revolving restaurant. Looking back to the Bund on evenings of weekends and holidays as the lights go up, one can enjoy a slightly more remote but wider-ranged picture of the scene lit up at night.

A Bit Off the Beaten Track

Turning back westward past the Jing'an District and moving towards the western suburbs there are a cluster of hotels

branching westward from the Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone, many of which mainly consist of guest villas like the Hong Qiao State Guest House, Cherry Holiday Villa, the Xi Jiao Guest House and the Cypress Hotel. These places offer the most beautiful environs with large stretches of lawns and woods where there are also villas from the old Shanghai days. Both the older Hong Qiao and Xi Jiao Guest House mainly consist of European-style villas while those of the Cypress are more Japanese. This is a secluded lovely area which is far from downtown Shanghai but close to the Hongqiao Airport. Modern high-rise hotels in the area include the Yangtze New World Hotel, the Westin Tai Ping Yang and further west, the Hotel Nikko Longbai Shanghai and the Shanghai International Airport Hotel.



The Xi Jiao is another hotel in the western part that is ideal for a restful stay in a quiet environment (by Tao Hongxing).

South of both the Jing'an District and the Hongqiao Zone the Sheraton Hua Ting can be found close to the Shanghai Stadium and the Shanghai Olympic Club. Nearby is the new Holiday Inn Yin Xing Shanghai which is part of the Shanghai Film Art Centre complex. This complex offers five theatres equipped with state of the art facilities.

Further south near the Shanghai Botanical Garden is the Novotel Shanghai Yuan Lin which also consists of villas.

Buddhists should be interested to learn about the new Longhua Hotel, slightly east of the Sheraton Hua Ting. It is situated right beside Shanghai's largest temple, Longhua, and is believed to be China's first Buddhist hotel. So if you plan to visit Shanghai there is sure to be a hotel to meet your fancy as well as your budget, and an exciting night life if you are a night person.

Shanghai Hotels

City Hotel

城市酒店

5-7, Shan Xi Rd (South), Shanghai 200020
Tel: 2551133 Telex: 33532 SYTS CN Fax: 2550211
GM: Cao Yang
Opened 15 March 1898
286 rooms Room Rate: US\$48 (published rate: US\$75)
Located in downtown Shanghai, 11 km from the airport, 4 km from the railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport: US\$8.8

Cypress Hotel

龍柏飯店



Photo by Chan Yat Nin

2419 Hong Qiao Rd, Shanghai 200335
Tel: 4329388 Telex: 33288 CYH CN Fax: 4329323

Da Hua Guest House

達華賓館

914 Yan An Rd West, Shanghai 200003
Tel: 2512512 Telex: 30029 DHGN CN Fax: 2512702

Hotel Equatorial Shanghai

上海國際貴都大飯店

65 Yan'an Rd West, Shanghai 200040
Tel: 2791688 Fax: 2581773
526 rooms and suites Room rates: Standard US\$110, deluxe US\$120, studio/suite US\$180, executive suite US\$300, presidential suite US\$600, emperor suite US\$1000
Located at the junction of Huashan Rd and Yan'an Rd West in the business district of the city, 20 min from the airport and the Bund
Facilities: Restaurants offering Cantonese, Thai, Japanese and continental dishes, 24-hr business centre, news centre/press club, Shanghai International Club

Galaxy Hotel

銀河賓館

888 Zhong Shan Xi Rd, Shanghai 200051
Tel: 2755888 Telex: 33176 SGHRD CN Fax: 2750039
844 rooms and suites
Located in the Hong Qiao District, on the cut way to the airport
Facilities: 15 restaurants and bars, shopping arcade, business centre, post and telecommunication facilities, health club, bowling alley, billiard room, barber shop, disco, karaoke

Gao Yang Hotel

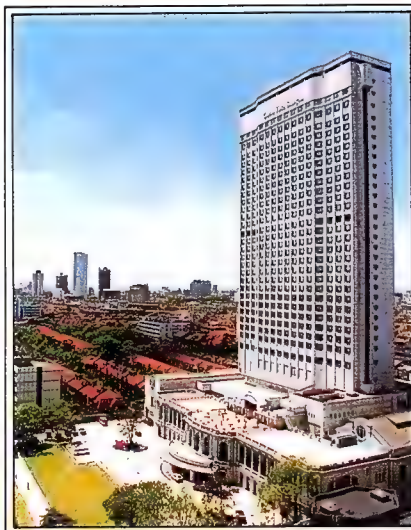
高陽賓館

879 Dong Da Ming Rd, Shanghai 200082
Tel: 5413920 Telex: 30027 SHGYH CN Fax: 5458696
Opened in 1987
Room Rate: Single US\$19, double US\$28/35, suite US\$47
Located by the Huangpu River in the city centre, 20 min from the airport and 6 min from the railway station

Garden Hotel Shanghai

花園酒店(上海)

58 Maoming Nan Lu, Shanghai
Tel: 4331111 Telex: 30157 GHSN CN Fax: 4338866
GM: Risaburo Ayabe
Opened October 1989
Managed by the Hotel Okura Chain
500 rooms and suites Room rates: (April 1991-March 1992) single US\$125-130, double US\$125-150, twin US\$130-165, suite US\$320-1600
Located in the city centre, 25 min by car from the airport, 10 min from the railway station



Taxi fare: To the airport US\$6 (hotel provides free shuttle bus service), to the railway station US\$4

Hengshan Hotel

衡山賓館

534 Hengshan Rd, Shanghai
Tel: 377050 336933 Telex: 33009 BTHHS CN Fax: 335732
300 rooms and suites
Located in a quiet residential area, 9 km from the airport and 8 km from the railway station
Facilities: Restaurants with Sichuan, Cantonese and French cuisines, meeting room

Hong Qiao State Guest House

虹橋迎賓館

1591 Hong Qiao Rd, Shanghai
Tel: 372170 312588 334948 333919
Telex: 30024 BTHGH CN
This is a garden villa complex, with about 10 villas, mainly in European style, containing a total number of 140 rooms and suites

Huanan Hotel

華南賓館

55 Cao Xi Si Cun, Long Cao Rd, Shanghai 200233
Tel: 4365329 Telex: 30032 HNH CN Fax: 4395338
GM: Zhu Jian Zhong
Opened 1 May 1988
135 rooms Rate: US\$18
Located next to Caoxi Park and south of Shanghai Gymnasium in the Xujiahui District, 8 km from the airport and 10 km from the railway station
Taxi fare to the airport: Less than Rmb ¥20

Hua Qiao Hotel, Shanghai

上海華僑飯店

104 Nan Jing Rd (W), Shanghai 200003
Tel: 3276226 Telex: 33909 BTHHN CN Fax: 3269620
GM: Lu Zhen Xing
Opened 28 December 1958
120 rooms and suites Room rates: Single US\$24, double US\$40-48, suite US\$73-111
Located in business district facing the People's Park, 15 km from the airport and 4 km from the railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport: US\$18

Hua Ting Guest House

華亭賓館二號樓

2525 Zhong Shan Xi Lu, Shanghai 200030
Tel: 4813500 4391818 Telex: 30192 HTGHX CN Fax: 4390322
Manager: Peter Pan
Opened 11 September 1987
216 rooms and suites Room rates: Standard US\$36, suite US\$50, suite with kitchen US\$70
Located near the new areas of Minhang, Caohejing and Hongqiao, 10 km from the airport and 12 km from the railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport: Around Rmb ¥25

Hua Xia Hotel Shanghai China

上海華夏賓館

38 Cao Bao Rd, Shanghai, China
Tel: 4360100 Telex: 30345 HXH CN Fax: 433724
GM: Li Xian
Opened 8 October 1988
504 rooms incl. 390 suites Rates: Single US\$23, double US\$42, suite US\$51/58/81/92, apartment suite US\$70/102, presidential suite US\$352
Located in the new area of Caohejing next to the shopping centre of Xujiahui, 9 km from the airport and 12 km from the railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport: single trip US\$8

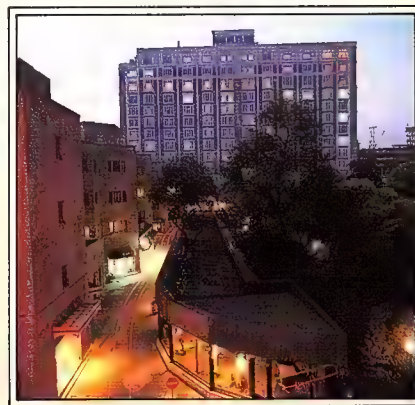
Holiday Inn Yin Xing Shanghai

上海銀星假日酒店

388 Pan Yu Rd, Shanghai 200052
Tel: 2528888 2528711 Telex: 30310 SFAC CN Fax: 2528545
GM: Michael Sengol
Soft opened end of October 1991
534 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US\$70, superior US\$90, deluxe US\$110, executive floor deluxe US\$130, tower suite US\$150, executive suite US\$170, superior suite US\$180, deluxe suite US\$300, presidential suite US\$700
Located minutes from the city centre in the Consulate district, 9 km from the airport and 8 km from the railway station
Facilities: Executive floors, 24-hr business centre, baby sitter, meeting rooms

Jin Jiang Hotel

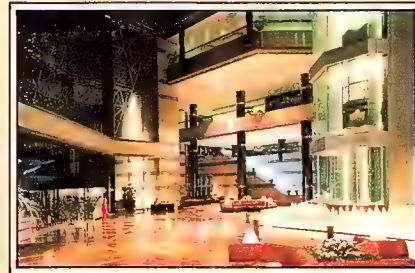
錦江飯店



59 Mao Ming Rd (S), Shanghai 200020
Tel: 2582582 Telex: 33380 GRJH CN Fax: 2155588
GM: Jia Zhiyong
Opened 9 June 1991
682 rooms Rate: US\$65
Located in the business and shopping district, 8 miles from the airport and 2 miles from the railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport: Rmb ¥36

Jin Jiang Tower

新錦江大酒店



161 Changle Rd, Shanghai 200020
Tel: 4334488-80107 Telex: 33652 FOJIT CN Fax: 4333265
GM: Yang Yuan Ping
Opened 8 October 1990
728 rooms and suites Rate: Standard US\$90
Special winter package from 20 Nov 1991 — 28 Feb 1992:
Starts with a basic rate of US\$75 for single or double occupancy. Also incl. complimentary breakfast, fruit basket and free use of fitness centre and sauna
Located near the Shanghai Exhibition Centre, 13 km/20 min

by car from the airport, 5 km/10 min by car from the railway station

Facilities: Banquet hall with a capacity for 500, 5 multi-function halls, restaurants (incl. a revolving one)

Jin Sha Hotel

金沙江大酒店

801 Jin Sha Jiang Rd, Shanghai

Tel: 2578888 Telex: 33454 BTHJD CN Fax: 2574149

GM: Kong De Lai

Opened 21 May 1987

300 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US\$35, suite US\$70

Located in the northwestern part of Shanghai, 7 km from the both airport and the railway station

Jing An Guest House

靜安賓館



370 Huashan Rd, Shanghai 200040

Tel: 2551888 2563050 Telex: 30022 BTHJA CN Fax: 2552657

GM: Xu Yi Zhang

Room Rates: Main building — Standard US\$48, deluxe US\$55, suite US\$93/111; West building — standard US\$39, deluxe US\$41

Located near the Jing An Temple, 13 km from the airport and 6 km from the railway station

Jinshan Hotel

金山賓館

Jinshanwei, Shanghai 200540

Tel: 7941888 Telex: 33484 SPC CN Fax: 7940931 7940687

GM: Jiang Min

Opened 1974 and 1983

360 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US\$25, suite US\$35/60/70

A part of the extensive Shanghai Petrochemical Complex, the hotel is located on the coast of East China Sea in Shanghai's southwestern suburbs, 75 km from downtown, 80 km from both the airport and the railway station

Taxi fare to/from airport: Around FEC ¥200

The Lantian Hotel

藍天賓館

2400 Siping Rd, Shanghai 200433

Tel: 5481400 5485906 Telex: 33913 BTHLT CN

GM: Guang Quan Sun

Opened September 1985

350 rooms and suites Rates: Single US\$32, double US\$36, Suite US\$55-63, luxurious suite US\$245

Located in northeastern part, 5 km from downtown, 25 km from the airport and 8 km from the railway station

Facilities: Restaurants/banquet halls, rooftop garden, business facilities, conference halls

Long Hua Hotel

龍華迎賓館

2787 Long Hua Rd, Shanghai 200232

Tel: 4399399 4398141 Telex: 33926 LHHTX CN Fax: 4392964

GM: Wang Hong De

Soft opened 3 September 1991

151 rooms Rates: Standard US\$50, executive US\$55, suite US\$100/150

Soft opening discount: Sept 1991 to Dec 1991 — standard US\$30; Jan 1992 to Apr 1992 — standard US\$35

Located next to the ancient Long Hua Temple in southwestern Shanghai, 12 km from the airport and 11 km from the railway station

Taxi fare to/from airport/railway station: Rmb ¥40

Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants offering Chinese vegetarian, Western, Thai, Chiu Chow, Mongolian and Tibetan dishes, travel services to China's major Buddhist mountains

Longmen Hotel

龍門賓館

777 Heng Feng Rd, Shanghai

Tel: 3170000 Telex: 33693 SLMHB CN Fax: 3172004

GM: Dong Yunxiong

Opened 23 December 1990

365 rooms Rate: Standard US\$26

Located in downtown Shanghai, 16 km from the airport

Taxi fare to/from airport: Around Rmb ¥100

Business facilities available

Magnolia Hotel

白玉蘭賓館

1251 Siping Rd., Shanghai

Tel: 5456888 Telex: 30331 MHR CN Fax: 5459499

GM: Qian Li Fang

231 rooms and suites Rate: Standard US\$35 Special group rate: US\$25

Located 20 km from the airport and 5 km from the railway station

New Garden Hotel

新苑賓館

1900 Hong Qiao Lu, Shanghai

Tel: 329900 Telex: 33918 BTHNW CN Fax: 328692

314 rooms and suites, and 10 villas

Located in the new area of Hongqiao, close to downtown

Facilities: Rehabilitation centre providing *qigong*, massage and acupuncture services

Hotel Nikko Longbai Shanghai

上海日航龍柏飯店

2451 Hongqiao Rd, Shanghai

Tel: 2559111 2559888 Telex: 30138 NHISH CN Fax: 2559333

GM: Yoshitsugu Abe

Opened November 1987

419 rooms incl. 32 suites Rates: Valid from 1 Jan 1992 — single US\$100, double US\$110, suite US\$180-350

Located in the west, 2 km from the airport and 16 km from the railway station

Taxi fare to airport: about US\$3

Novotel Shanghai Yuan Lin

上海園林賓館



201 Bai Se Rd, Shanghai 200232

Tel: 4701688 Telex: 33680 SYLHR CN Fax: 4700008

GM: Methew Ng

Opened 29 June 1990

Room rates: Standard hotel room US\$65, villa US\$68/85/95

Located by the Shanghai Botanical Garden (free entrance to the garden), 30 min from the airport, 40 min from the railway station and 25 min from downtown

Taxi fare to/from airport: One way around Rmb ¥30

Facilities: Banquet and conference rooms

Ocean Hotel

遠洋賓館



Photo by Chan Yat Nin

1171 Dong Da Ming Rd, Shanghai 200082

Tel: 5458888 Telex: 30333 OCETL CN Fax: 5459883

Room rate: Standard US\$35

Special winter package valid from November 1, 1991 to

March 31, 1992. All guests staying up to four nights will have one night's room charge (standard daily rate is US\$35) deducted from the bill. Other benefits include: complimentary daily buffet breakfast, welcome amenities, daily newspaper, complimentary airport transfers, extended check-out till 5:00p.m.

Park Hotel

國際飯店

170 Nanjing Rd (West), Shanghai 200003

Tel: 3275225 Telex: 33932 PARK CN Fax: 3276958

GM: Jin Ren Jie

Opened 1934

208 rooms Rates: Standard US\$53, suite US\$100

Located on Nanjing Rd., centre of Shanghai, 40 min to the airport, 15 min to the railway station (by car)

Peace Hotel

和平飯店

20 Nanjing Rd East, Shanghai 20002

Tel: 3211244 Telex: 33914 BTHPH CN Fax: 3290300

GM: Wang Ji Ming

Opened 1929 420 Rooms and Suites

Rates: Single US\$38, twin US\$54/68, Suite US\$80/110/180

Located on the Bund, 18km from the airport, 5.5km from the railway station Taxi fare to/from airport: about US\$10

Portman Shangri-La

波特曼香格里拉酒店

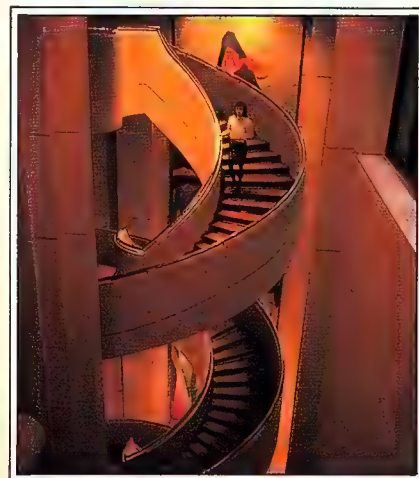


Photo by Chan Yat Nin

1376 Nanjing Xi Lu, Shanghai 20040

Tel: 2798888 Telex: 33272 PSH CN Fax: 2798999

GM: Gilbert Jung

Soft opened 25 May 1990, Grand Opening 15 October 1990

550 rooms incl. 46 rooms on the Horizon Floor (business floor) and 58 suites incl. 4 penthouse suites Rates: Regular US\$104-145, suite US\$175-450

Special winter package from 16 Nov 1991 — 31 March 1992: Superior US\$72, deluxe US\$78, Horizon Floor US\$98, incl. late check-out till 6p.m., free access to disco and health club

Located within commercial area of Shanghai, 14 km/30 min from the airport, 4 km/10 min from the railway station

Taxi fare to airport: one way US\$6

Facilities: Japanese and American restaurants, exhibition hall of the Shanghai Centre 1,000-seat theatre

Qing Nian Hui Hotel

青年會賓館

123 Xi Zang Rd South, Shanghai 200021

Tel: 3261040 Telex: 30039 QNHSH CN Fax: 3201957

Rainbow Hotel

虹橋賓館

2000 Yan An West Rd., Shanghai 200051

Tel: 2753388 Telex: 30330 SRHF CN Fax: 757244

661 rooms and suites

Located in the new area of Hong Qiao

Facilities: Multi-function hall, conference rooms

Regal Shanghai (F.T.) Hotel

上海富豪外貿大酒店

1000 Qiu Yang Rd, Shanghai 200437
Tel: 5448888 5423117 Fax: 5449890

GM: Richard M. Hodges

Opened 31 October 1991

417 rooms incl. 37 suites Rates: Superior US\$95, deluxe US\$115, regal executive US\$140, suite US\$160/300/750

Special Rates: 50% opening discount till 31 March 1992

Located in the northeastern part near the new Pudong area, 6 km from the railway station and 25 km from the airport

Facilities: Business centre, convention and meeting facilities

Seagull Hotel/Shanghai International Seamen's Club

海鷗飯店/上海國際海員俱樂部

60 Huangpu Rd, Shanghai 200080

Tel: 3251500 Telex: 33603 SISC CN Fax: 3241263

GM: Dai Zhuzhi

Opened July 1984

105 rooms (from 5th - 11th floor) Rate: Standard US\$33

Located east of the Waibaidu Bridge of the Bund, at the meeting point of the Huangpu and the Suzhou rivers, 5 km from the railway station, 20 km from the airport

Car rental to airport: Around Rmb ¥48

Shanghai Hilton International

上海靜安希爾頓

250 Hua Shan Rd, Shanghai 200040

Tel: 2550000 Telex: 33612 HILTL CN Fax: 2553848

GM: Hans E. Koch

Opened 11 December 1987

775 rooms Rates: Executive floor US\$120/155, suite US\$175 and up

Located in downtown, 13 km to the airport, 10 km to the railway station

Taxi fare to airport: Around Rmb ¥35

Facilities: 24-hr business centre, 3 executive floors, 3 Japanese floors

Shanghai Hotel

上海賓館

505 Wulumuqi Bei Lu, Shanghai 200040

Tel: 4712712 Telex: 33002 BTHSG CN Fax: 4331310

GM: Hua Qing Jian

Opened 27 August 1983

562 rooms Rate: Standard US\$50

Special rate from Jan-Mar 1992: US\$39

Located in downtown, 11 km from the airport, 5 km from the railway station

Taxi fare to airport: Around FEC ¥30

Shanghai International Airport Hotel

上海國際機場賓館

2550 Hongqiao Lu, Shanghai

Tel: 2558866 Fax: 2558393

GM: Kengo Aso

Opened 19 June 1988

308 rooms Rates: Single US\$55, twin US\$70/72/75, suite US\$112

Located near the airport with free shuttle bus to/from the airport and downtown

Shanghai JC Mandarin

上海錦滄文華大酒店

1225 Nanjing Xi Lu, Shanghai 200040

Tel: 2791888 Fax: 2791822

GM: Michael Ow

Opened 20 July 1990

600 rooms Rates: Single US\$125-170, twin US\$135-185, suite 250-560, presidential suite US\$750/900

Located in the heart of the city, 16 km/30 min from the airport, 5 km/10 min from the railway station and the Bund

Shanghai Mansions

上海大廈

20 Suzhou Rd (N), Shanghai 200080

Tel: 3246260 Telex: 33921 SMB CN Fax: 3269778

Shanghai Olympic Hotel

上海奧林匹克俱樂部

1800 (S. 2) Zhong Shan Rd, Shanghai 200030

Tel: 4391391 4395229 Telex: 33413 SSSC CN Fax: 4396295

Shanghai Rui Jin Building

上海瑞金大廈

205 Mao Ming Rd South, Shanghai

Tel: 4375028 Telex: 33919 BTHRD CN Fax: 4333918

Offers office space and apartments

Shanghai Seventh Heaven Hotel

七重天賓館

627 Nan Jing Rd (E), Shanghai

Tel: 322077 Telex: 33907 BTHQC CN Fax: 3207193

GM: Yin Sheng Li

Opened December 1985

34 rooms Rate: Standard US\$26

Located in commercial centre, 17 km from the airport, 2.5 km from the railway station

Taxi fare to/from airport: one way Rmb ¥48.6

Facilities: Banquet hall, Chinese restaurant, disco, bar, shop

Shanghai Sunshine Hotel

上海陽光大酒店

2266 Hongqiao Rd, Shanghai

Tel: 4329220 Telex: 33451 BTHCQ CN Fax: 4329195

GM: Gu Tingxiang

Opened December 1985

137 rooms Rates: US\$30, special rate US\$25

Located in the western suburbs, 2 km from the airport, 10 km from the railway station

Taxi fare to/from airport: FEC ¥14

Sheraton Hua Ting Hotel Shanghai

華亭賓館



Photo by Tang Zaiqing

1200 Cao Xi Bei Lu, Shanghai

Tel: 4391000 4396000 Telex: 33589 SHHTH CN Fax: 2550830 2550719

GM: Albert Lo

Opened 1986

885 rooms with 33 non-smoking rooms Rates: Standard US\$70, superior US\$80, deluxe US\$90/95, suite US\$160/195/1000

Special winter rates: Silkroad Package from 16 Nov 1991 — 31 March 1992 US\$70 (superior), and incl. breakfast, late check-out, use of health club

Located opposite to the Shanghai Coliseum, 7.5 km from the airport

Facilities: 24-hr business centre, 15 meeting rooms

The Silk Road Hotel

絲綢之路大酒店



777 Qu Yang Rd, Shanghai 200437

Tel: 5449988 Fax: 5449898

Gm: Victor Tan Yew Chye

Soft opening: End of 1991

300 rooms Rates: Standard US\$55, double US\$65, connecting twins US\$100, executive suite US\$110, presidential suite US\$280

Special rate: 30% discount during the soft opening period

Located in the modern residential area of Shanghai, 10 min drive to the railway station, 50 min to the airport

Swan Cindic Hotel

上海天鵝信誼賓館

111 Jiang Wan Rd, Shanghai

Tel: 3255255 Telex: 30023 BTHSC CN Fax: 3248002

GM: Wang Rong Gui

Opened 22 June 1987

208 rooms Rates: Single US\$28, double US\$35, suite US\$55/70

Located near Nanjing Rd, next to Lu Xun Park, 18 km from the airport, 3 km from the railway station

Taxi fare to/from airport: one way FEC ¥60

Xi Jiao Guest House

西郊賓館

1921 Hong Qiao Rd, Shanghai

Tel: 379643 Telex: 33004 BTHHQ CN

Located in the western suburbs

A garden villa type guesthouse with 150 rooms and suites

Facilities: Banquet hall, conference halls, 80,000-sq.-m. lake

The Westin Tai Ping Yang

上海太平洋大飯店

5 Zun Yi Nan Lu, Shanghai 200335

Tel: 2758888 Telex: 33345 PASHC CN Fax: 2755420

MD: James C. Mogush

Opened 3 September 1990

578 rooms incl. 39 suites and 4 executive floors

Rates: Superior US\$100/115, executive club US\$135/150, suite US\$160-500/950

Located in the Hongqiao Development Zone, less than 7 km from downtown and 15 min from the airport

Facilities: Meeting facilities incl. ballroom and 6 function rooms. Shanghai Country Club and golf course is 45 min by shuttle bus

Xian Xia Hotel

仙霞賓館

555 Shui Cheng Rd., Shanghai 200335

Tel: 2599400 Telex: 33911 BTHXX CN Fax: 2517492

GM: Fei Zhi Gao

Opened 21 April 1987

290 rooms and suites Rates: US\$20-40

Located in the Changning District in the west, 5 km from the airport

Facilities: Business centre, multi-function hall, conference hall, exhibition hall

Yangtze New World Hotel

上海揚子江大酒店

2099 Yan An Xi Rd, Shanghai

Tel: 2750000 Telex: 33675 YNWHR CN Fax: 2750750

GM: Regis Catoire

Soft opened 28 June 1990, fully operated 18 March 1991

570 rooms incl. 4 Dynasty Club floors Rates: Standard US\$85, superior US\$95, Dynasty Club US\$115, suite US\$150/180/250/350/500

Located midway between the airport and the city centre, 8 km/10 min from the airport, 10 km/15 min from the city centre, 12 km/25 min from the Bund

Yangzi Hotel

揚子飯店

740 Hankou Rd, Shanghai 200001

Tel: 3207880 Fax: 3206974

GM: Yang Wei Qing

210 rooms Rate: US\$30

Located in the city centre, 15 km from the airport, 5 km from the railway station

Taxi fare to/from airport: Rmb ¥100

Yunfeng Hotel

雲峰賓館

1665 Hongqiao Rd, Shanghai

Tel: 4328900 Telex: 30030 BTHYU CN

Opened 1 April 1987

128 rooms and suites Rate: Standard US\$25

Located 11 km from the railway station and 5.5 km from the airport Taxi fare to/from airport: FEC ¥20



- ### Places of Interest
- A. Municipal People's Government
 - B. Site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China
 - C. Shanghai Tourism Corp.
 - D. China International Travel Service Shanghai Branch
 - E. Shanghai China Travel Service Overseas Chinese Hotel
 - F. Yu Yuan Garden
 - G. Jade Buddha Temple
 - H. Shanghai Children's Palace
 - I. Shanghai Exhibition Hall
 - J. Shanghai Museum
 - K. Former Residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen
 - L. Tomb of Mr. Lu Xun
 - M. Shanghai International Seamen's Club
 - N. International Club
 - O. Jinjiang Club
 - P. Friendship Store
 - Q. Shanghai Antique and Curio Store
 - R. Shanghai No. 1 Department Store
 - S. Foreign Trade Corp.
 - T. Foreign Languages Bookstore
 - U. Union Building
 - V. Shanghai Rui Jin Building

Hotels

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Baolong Hotel | 6. Da Hua Guest House | 15. Hong Qiao Hotel | 24. Regal Shanghai (F.T.) Hotel | 33. Park Hotel | 42. Shen Jia Hotel |
| 2. Cypress Hotel | 7. Donghu Guest House | 16. Hong Qiao State Guest House | 25. New Asia Hotel | 34. Peace Hotel | 43. Silk Road Hotel |
| 3. Sunshine Hotel | 8. Portman Shangri-La | 17. Sheraton Hua Ting Hotel | 26. New Garden Hotel | 35. Pu Jiang Hotel | 44. Holiday Inn Yin Xing Shanghai |
| 4. Cherry Holiday Villa | 9. Fenglin Hotel | 18. International Airport Hotel | 27. Jin Jiang Tower | 36. Qing Nian Hui Hotel | 45. Swan Cindic Hotel |
| 5. City Hotel | 10. Galaxy Hotel | 19. Jing An Guest House | 28. Hotel Nikko Longbai | 37. Seagull Hotel | 46. Westin Tai Ping Yang |
| | 11. Gao Yang Hotel | 20. Jin Jiang Hotel | 29. Novotel Shanghai Yuan Lin | 38. Shanghai JC Mandarin Hotel | 47. Tian Ma Hotel |
| | 12. Garden Hotel | 21. Jin Sha Hotel | 30. Ocean Hotel | 39. Shanghai Hilton International | 48. Xi Jiao Guest House |
| | 13. Haihong Hotel | 22. Lantian Hotel | 31. Olympic Hotel | 40. Shanghai Hotel | 49. Yangtze New World Hotel |
| | 14. Hengshan Hotel | 23. Magnolia Hotel | 32. Hua Qiao Hotel | 41. Shanghai Mansions | 50. Yunfeng Hotel |

Special Rates at Hotels of Other Areas

The **Beijing Mandarin Hotel** is offering a special package available from November 1, 1991 through March 31, 1992. A standard/deluxe twin room rents for US\$60 plus 10%. For three nights accommodation, the rent is only US\$120. Complimentary use of the indoor swimming pool and health centre is also provided. Address: 21 Chegongzhuang Avenue, Beijing. Telephone: 8322138, 8322139. Fax: 8311818, 8322136. Telex: 221043 XDDH CN 221044 XDDH CN.

The **Hotel Beijing-Toronto** from November 1 to March 31 is offering a special package which includes a standard room rental rate of US\$55 per night, plus 15% service charge. Also available are complimentary airport transportation by hotel shuttle bus, daily American breakfast, and free use of health facilities. Address: 3 Jianguo Menwai Dajie. Telephone: 5002266.


The **Zhaolong Hotel, Beijing**, has a special winter package running from November 16, 1991, to March 31, 1992,

with a daily room rate of US\$42 (plus 10% service charge). Included in this deal are: late checkout (up to 3:00 p.m.); complimentary use of the indoor swimming pool; complimentary daily newspaper and for guests staying more than seven days a special 20% discount card for use on subsequent visit. Address: 2 Workers' Stadium Road (N), Chaoyang District, Beijing. Tel: 500.2299; Fax: 5003319; Telex: 210079 ZLH CN.

Shangri-La International is offering special winter packages at all its five properties in China: the **Shangri-La Hotel Beijing**, **Shangri-La's China World Hotel** and **Traders Hotel** (part of the China World Trade Center, Beijing), **Shangri-La Hotel Hangzhou** and the **Portman Shangri-La Shanghai**. From November 16, 1991, to March 31, 1992 prices range from US\$50+ for a superior room at the Traders Hotel to US\$108+ for a lakeview room at the Shangri-La Hotel Hangzhou. Along with the reduced rates other benefits include

late check-out (up to 6:00 p.m.); complimentary use of disco and health club; same rate for single or double room and complimentary daily newspaper. Reservations can be made at any Shangri-La Hotel, through the Group's 9 regional sales offices. CLAS (USA) or Utell reservation systems or through selected travel agents.

The **Holiday Inn City Guangzhou** is offering a 40% discount to all guests for the winter season starting from November 1, 1991 to January 31, 1992. Guests are also offered a coupon for a daily special in the hotel's two Chinese restaurants and free access to the sauna and gym. Address: Huanshi Dong, Chinese Village, 28 Guangming Road, Guangzhou, China. Telephone: 766999. Telex: 441045 HICCC CN. Fax: 753126.

The **Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza, Beijing** also has begun a winter offering from November 15, 1991 to March 31, 1992 for standard rooms at US\$50 plus 10%. Telephone: (861) 513389. 

廣東省紡織品進出口(集團)花紗布公司

Guangdong Textiles Import & Export Group
Cotton, Yarn & Piece-Goods Company



Business Scope

Cotton, cotton yarn, T/C yarn, ramie yarn (ramie/cotton yarn), grey cotton fabrics, grey T/C fabrics, grey ramie fabrics (or ramie/cotton and mixed fabrics), and other kinds of yarn, bleached, piece-dyed, printed, and yarn dyed fabrics, denim, non-woven cloth, lining cloth, furnishing and upholstery fabrics, mosquito netting, fabrics of wool, knitted fabrics for domestic, military and industrial use made of natural, chemical and mixed fibres.

The company also engages in import and export of accessories, dyes and chemicals, packing materials as well as technology and equipment for yarn and fabrics production and processing.

Besides the import and export business, the company undertake the manufacture of products with imported materials, or with clients' materials, samples, brands and patterns, compensation trade, counter trade, barter trade, leasing, consulting and agency services, as well as joint venture, co-management and domestic sales.

Address: 13-18/F., East Wing, Dong Jian Building, 503 Dong Feng Zhong Road, Guangzhou, China
Tel: 350306 Fax: 350397 Telex: 441103 GDTEX CN Cable: "3890" Guangzhou

Picturesque Taihu Lake

On the vast plain of the Yangtse River Delta between the provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang lies a lake with an area of more than 2,400 square kilometres. It is Taihu Lake, China's third largest freshwater lake, being behind Poyang Lake in Jiangsu and Dongting Lake in Hunan.

On the quiet waters of the lake stand many islets, while mountains meander around its bank. The scenery there is extremely fascinating, and has been celebrated in literature.

Created by the Yangtse

Taihu Lake today is more than 50 kilometres inland from the East China Sea, but it used to be part of a huge gulf extending in from the sea. The Yangtse River flowed into this gulf from the northwest and the Qiantang River from the southwest. Until 5,000 years ago, the estuary of the Yangtse River was in the area of what is now Zhenjiang and Yangzhou. The sites of present cities of Suzhou, Wuxi, Nantong and Shanghai were then under water. Owing to the fact that the Yangtse River carried a large amount of silt as it flowed to the sea, two sand spits, one on the south and the other on the north, built up at its mouth.

Accentuated by the tidal action of the sea, the spit on the south bank extended rapidly east and then south. Meanwhile, further south, the spit on the north bank of the Qiantang River built up eastwards and then north. As time passed, the distance between the two sand spits gradually reduced until finally they linked up together and the original gulf became a collection of lakes, of which Taihu Lake is just one. Having been formed from the sea, Taihu Lake was originally saltwater. But the continual pouring in of water from the Yangtse River and many other smaller streams flushed the saltwater out, so that today Taihu Lake is freshwater.

When first formed, Taihu Lake was much larger than its present size. According to topographical research, about 2,000 years ago, the lake extended from Changzhou in the north almost to Hangzhou Bay in the south. From east to west it stretched from Kunshan to Liyang. Much of the silt brought

down from the interior of China by the Yangtse River continued to be deposited in the lake reducing it to its present size. Despite its huge size, Taihu Lake is only two metres in depth on the average.

Although by far the largest, Taihu Lake is certainly not the only lake here. In fact, there are 180 smaller lakes all interlinked by over 300 rivers to form a complex system of waterways.

Taihu's Islands

Scattered all over the lake are a total of 84 islets. The biggest one, named West Dongting Hill, rising 336 metres, has an area of 63 square kilometres. The smallest has a circumference of no more than 500 metres. Many do not even have names.

West Dongting Hill held a place of strategic importance on the lake as the hub of communications. As a result, there are many historical relics on the islet.

Near the northeast bank of the lake is a densely wooded islet called Yuantouzhu or Tortoise Head Islet. Because it lies close to the city of Wuxi, many years ago it was linked with Wuxi's Liyuan Garden. Orig-

Summer Palace as well as in other gardens throughout China. The forming of this unique stone has much to do with the geological and topographical changes that have taken place. Three hundred million years ago during the Carboniferous Period, this area was a vast expanse of deep sea with a thick stratum of lime. The changes in the earth's crust, caused by periods of uplift followed by subsidence, lifted this lime stratum to the earth's surface. Buffeted by wind and waves for thousands of years, the limestone bank of Taihu Lake and its islets have been carved by the elements into their present karst topography.

Since the Tang and Song Dynasties (618-1279), Taihu stones have been used as valuable ornaments in garden landscaping. In those days, because of its unique shape and difficulty of collection, Taihu stone commanded a handsome price. The rock gatherers had to dive to the bottom of the lake for the rock and break it up with a pick before they could bring it to the surface. As there was no diving apparatus in those days, they had to continually come out of the



Waterfowl, reeds and old-style junk boats on a shimmering Lake Taihu create a placid early morning scene as viewed from the shore of the lake's biggest islet, the West Dongting Hill (by Sun Fengchu).


inally consisting of two gardens laid out in the 1920's, Liyuan is an artificial garden on a peninsula of the lake. The garden is enclosed with peach and willow trees along the dyke of the lake. The best time to visit the garden is when the weather begins to warm up in spring and the peach blossoms are in full bloom.

Taihu Stone Scattered Throughout China

Taihu Lake, and especially its West Dongting Hill, is the origin of Taihu stone. Extremely delicate and graceful, these stones which come in a variety of shapes, are used as ornaments in the famous gardens of Suzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai and Beijing's

water to breathe. This made rock collecting a long and difficult process.

The good water quality and abundance of food make Taihu Lake an excellent environment for fish. There are 116 varieties of fish, with whitebait being a specialty of Taihu Lake. Small but fat in size, this fish is silvery transparent and tastes delicious. Local chefs can prepare a dozen different dishes from this fish.

The gardens of Suzhou, Wuxi, Hangzhou and other cities in the vicinity of Taihu Lake are famous throughout China. The nearby Tianmu and Mogan Mountains boast large stretches of fruit trees and tea gardens. 

Translated by K.V. Ku

The Mountains and Lakes of the Yangtse River Delta

The Yangtse River Delta resembles a saucer plate with a raised edge. Its rim (Baoshan, Chuansha, Nanhui, Fengxian, Pinghu and Haining) are at an elevation of four or five metres above sea level, while the centre of the delta (Songjiang, Qingpu, Suzhou, Wuxi and Changshu) are three metres below sea level.

The delta is nowadays considerably urbanized, with skyscrapers rising in the cities of Shanghai, Suzhou and Hangzhou. But in the midst of this urban spread, a multitude of lakes can be found, the best known and the most beautiful being Taihu Lake at Wuxi and the West Lake at Hangzhou.

The delta is composed of a network of rivers and canals totalling some 40,000 kilometres in length. One can count some 250 big and small lakes there, as well as many small mountains, hills and dunes which reach up within this lowland area.

Of its 250 lakes, those which come most readily to mind are Taihu, Yangcheng, Chenghu, and the Slender West Lake of Yangzhou in Jiangsu Province; Dianshan Lake in Shanghai; West Lake in Hangzhou; Donghu Lake at Shaoxing and Nanhu Lake at Jiaxing in Zhejiang Province.

Dianshan Lake to the west of Shanghai, while it is not so well known is, however, a dozen times bigger than Hangzhou's West Lake. It was here on its bank that a garden with imposing buildings within its high walls, the Daguan Yuan (Grand View Garden), was constructed, modelled on the details de-

scribed in the celebrated Chinese classic novel *A Dream of Red Mansions*. As for the Slender West Lake at Yangzhou, with its bridges, pavilions and Chinese gardens, there can be fewer, if any, more elegant lakes to be found anywhere.

Hills and dunes alike add their charms to the Yangtse River Delta. Jinshan (Golden Hill) at Zhenjiang rises up 60 metres and has nestled within a wood the centuries-old Buddhist Jinshan Monastery.

Langshan Hill, 9 kilometres from the centre of Nantong has the Buddhist Guangjiao Monastery, a popular place for pilgrims. The hill stands at the altitude of 100 metres above sea level.

The 90-metre-high Sheshan Hill at Songjiang, site of the Catholic church of Our Lady of China, is a popular place of pilgrimage to honour the Virgin Mary.

Huqiu (Tiger Hill) at Suzhou is where Fu Chai, King of the State of Wu, buried his father, He Lu, after which a tiger appeared and guarded the tomb, hence the name.

Tianping Hill at Suzhou is noted for its pavilions, one of which was dedicated to the poet, Bai Juyi (772-846).

Huishan Hill at Wuxi and Yushan Hill, is famous for its "Eight Views" and the pavilions at Changshu.

One could cite yet many more: Mount Luoyan at Yixing, Jiaoshan at Zhenjiang, Tianma at Songjiang, Maji and the East and West Dongting Hills on Taihu Lake.

Direct Rail Line Between Beijing and Hong Kong Under Construction

Construction started in September this year on a new rail line linking Beijing with Kowloon in Hong Kong. Together with the two key north-south rail lines of Beijing-Shanghai and Beijing-Guangzhou, this is the most ambitious railway project of the 90's.

From Beijing in the north, the line will run to Kowloon via Tianjin, Bazhou and Hengshui in Hebei Province, Liao Cheng and Heze in Shandong, Shangqiu and Huaiyuan in Henan, Fuyang in Anhui, Macheng in Hubei, Jiujiang, Nanchang, Xiangtang, Ji'an and Ganzhou in Jiangxi and Heping, Longchuan, Huizhou and Shenzhen in Guangdong. It runs a total distance of 2,300 kilometres, 92 kilometres less than the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway and its additional link-up of the Guangzhou-Kowloon line. The new rail line will be ready for service in 1997.



Beijing-Hong Kong (Kowloon) Railway
Beijing-Guangzhou Railway



Choice Handicrafts in the Yangtse River Delta

The Yangtse River Delta is the richest and the most fertile area in China, an area which is also abundant in handicrafts. Here below are some of the handicrafts of great renown produced in this area.

Yellow Grass (Esparto Grass) Weaving of Jiading in Shanghai

The grass-woven slippers made in Jiading became a local product widely known during the Qing Dynasty. Today apart from the slippers, hand bags, grass hats, sweets trays, fruit plates, pillow cases, cup saucers, and toy are also made of grass.

Coloured Lanterns and Dough Modelling in Shanghai

The fifteen day in the first month of the Lunar Calendar is the Lantern Festival in China, which has spurred the development of lantern making. Lantern making in Shanghai is rich in variety. For example, there are merry-go-round lanterns with a set or sets of revolving pictures, red palace lanterns, similar to merry-go-round lanterns, but finer in workmanship, which can be folded up, and red imperial palace lanterns to be hung up at the entrance gates during festivals or on happy occasions.

The material for the dough modelling is made up of wheat flour and glutinous rice flour mixed with pigments and preservatives. The images modelled include lovely children, beauties, figures from mythological stories and personages appearing on the theatrical stage.

Silk Embroidery, Tie-Dyeing and Blue Cloth Prints in Nantong

The city of Nantong in Jiangsu Province has been famous for the art of embroidery

since ancient times. At the beginning of this century the embroidery artist Shen Shou from Suzhou settled down in Nantong and therefore promoted the development of the embroidery art in Nantong.

Tie-dyeing is a traditional handicraft with a history of more than 1,000 years. The successors to the art have not only inherited the traditional skills but have also created some new techniques, such as dotted designs and shaded colours. Some pieces use real silk folded on both sides and others use soft and smart cotton cloth tie-dyed with pure and plain effects.

Nantong is one of the famous places for cloth print production in Jiangsu Province. The themes of the designs portray popular legends, historical figures or various folk symbols of auspice and happiness.

Embroidered Silk Painting of Suzhou

Embroidered silk painting is a treasured kind of silk handicraft. During the Song (960-1127) and Yuan (1271-1368) dynasties it was chosen as a product exclusively at the disposal of the imperial family. The art is composed of silk weaving and painting, making use of coloured raw silk, cooked silk, and gold and silver filigrees. The embroidered design on the reverse side is identical with that on the face.

Jade Carving in Suzhou and Yangzhou

Suzhou and Yangzhou are centres of jade carving in China. The raw materials include white jade, jasper, rock crystal, agate and jadeite. The jade carving in Yangzhou is renowned for its fine design while that in Suzhou is famous for its excellent workmanship.

Huishan Clay Figures Made in Wuxi

The origin of the art goes back to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The images of the artistic work include figures, birds and animals modelled in a concise way and in rich colours expressing auspicious and beautiful contents. The "Big Happy Doll" is a traditional figure with a plump face, characterized by its roundness, solidity and simplicity, typical of the features of Huishan clay figures.

Comb Making in Changzhou

The comb is usually just an object for hair dressing. The combs made in Changzhou, however, were once used as tributary products for the imperial family and known as Palace Combs. The combs are generally made of boxwood or ivory, characterized by their fine workmanship, beautiful shape and smooth surface and used both as a practical tool and a decorative object.

Taohuawu Woodcut New Year Picture Made in Suzhou

It originated in the late Ming Dynasty. It is popular in the area south of the Yangtse River and mainly produced in Taohuawu in the city of Suzhou and hence its name. The woodcut New Year picture of Taohuawu, the New Year picture made in Tianjin's Yangliuqing and that made in Weifang in Shandong are known as the Three Great Woodcut New Year pictures in China. The woodcut New Year pictures made in Taohuawu take their themes from the contents of auspicious symbols, festivals and local customs, and are rich in design and colour.

Translated by Gu Weizhou

Transport from Nantong

Sea Transport

Nantong—Shanghai (128 km.)

Express service:

Duration of journey: 3 hours

Times: From Nantong: 09:30, 14:30

From Shanghai: 10:30, 15:30

Price: FEC¥86 (Third Class)

Ordinary service:

Duration of journey: 6 hours

Times: 08:00, 10:00, 16:00

Price: FEC¥54 (Second Class)

Nantong—Nanjing (264 km.)

Ordinary service:

Duration of journey: 12 hours

Times: 17:45

Price: FEC¥89.7 (Second Class)

Land Transport

From Nantong to other urban towns (by car)

Nantong—Shanghai (160 km.), 4 hours

Nantong—Changshu (60 km.), 2 hours

Nantong—Suzhou (110 km.), 3 hours

Nantong—Wuxi (114 km.), 3 hours

Nantong—Changzhou (110 km.), 3 hours

Nantong—Yangzhou (193 km.), 4 hours

Nantong—Nanjing (293 km.), 6 hours

From Nantong to tourist sites and their environs

Rudong Beach for a day's clam collecting (70 km.), 2 hours

Dieshi Bridge Market, Haimen District (35 km.), 1 hour

Vehicles:

Taxi: FEC¥1.80/km.

Minibus (12 pers.): FEC¥2.50/km.

Minibus (22 pers.): FEC¥3.50/km.

Minibus (33 pers.): FEC¥5.00/km.

Hangzhou Cuisine

Photos by Peng Zhengge
Text by Wu Wei

The cuisine of Hangzhou is the most famous of all those in Zhejiang. Being the provincial capital and a place known for its beautiful scenery, Hangzhou has been receiving a constant stream of people coming from all over the country, especially from the north and the south. To cater for all these different people, Hangzhou's restaurants gradually learned their different tastes and blended them into their cooking, which has been simply summed up by some people as "southern ingredients cooked by northern methods".

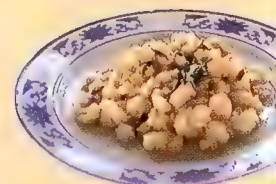
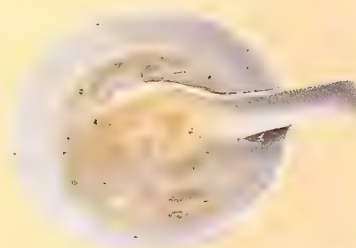
Hangzhou's cooking is known for its fineness as everything including the seasoning and the time of cooking are important factors. The food is light in flavour, though slightly on the sweet side, and tastes fresh and crispy. The finest of Hangzhou's cuisine are the Southern Song (420-589) imperial dishes, some of which are still served today.

Freshwater produce is one of the major ingredients of Hangzhou which is situated in a land of lakes and rivers. At present, the best restaurants serving true Hangzhou cuisine, amidst the city's numerous restaurants, are Louweilou (Pavilion Beyond Pavilion), Tianxianglou (Heavenly Fragrance Pavilion) and Zhiweiguan. Hangzhou Restaurant is best for banquets and Kuiyuan Restaurant specializes in noodles.

First built in 1848, Louweilou has by now over 140 years of history and is among the oldest of Hangzhou's restaurants. Apart from the main restaurant at the south foot of Gushan Hill facing the idyllic West Lake, the restaurant has in recent years opened a branch on a boat which brings the eaters right onto the lake.

Some of the city's most famous dishes are West Lake vinegar carp, Dongpo meat

A favourite local sweet soup is the lotus root paste which is prepared by putting lotus root powder into boiling water and seasoned with sugared osmanthus flowers.



Shrimps from the West Lake are cooked with fresh Longjing tea leaves, the finest of Hangzhou's teas.

and beggar's chicken. The carp is a grass carp from the lake and is said to have a grassy taste. The fish is transferred to tap water, without any food, for some time before it is cooked. Boiling in water for three to four minutes is sufficient and to overcook it, in some of the strong language used by the local people, is a cardinal sin as this will spoil the dish. The sauce, a mixture of sugar, vinegar and soy sauce, is spread onto it. Dongpo meat, named after the Song poet-governor Su Dongpo, is a tasty casserole of braised and steamed pork.

The beggar's chicken, said to originate from how a resourceful beggar prepared his chicken, involves slightly more complicated steps than the first two dishes. Very young chicken is used. It is first seasoned in over ten kinds of condiments. It is then stuffed with seasoning and other meat, wrapped in lotus leaves from the West Lake and bamboo leaves, and encased in clay which has been mixed with rice wine from nearby Shaoxing. The whole thing is then baked over a slow fire for around four hours. The chicken is usually served with the clay being broken in front of the eater. As the taste has been kept sealed while mixed with the fragrance of the wine, a delicious smell erupts when the clay is broken.

Hangzhou's best tea is its Longjing (Dragon Well) tea, a green tea with a light, fresh taste. One of the city's famous dishes is shrimp from West Lake cooked with Longjing tea leaves. The leaves are those fresh from the first picking, and seasoned with salt, egg white and Shaoxing rice wine. Meat and fish apart, Hangzhou produces in abundance a slippery water plant, called water shield, which has become a common ingredient in many local dishes, especially soup. As lotus grows in profusion, lotus root is also a common food. It is ground into powder and eaten as a sweet soup, with hot water and sugared osmanthus flowers added onto it. This is an example of how vegetables and flowers are important ingredients of Hangzhou's sweet cuisine.



One of Hangzhou's most famous dishes, beggar's chicken, is ready to serve but still encased in clay, which is then broken open to reveal wrappings of lotus and bamboo leaves. There are unwrapped to uncover the chicken sheathed in paper.



Chongming — From a Humble Sandbar to the Third Largest Island in China

It takes a little more than an hour to get to Chongming by ferryboat from Wusong in the northern suburbs of Shanghai. Smaller in size only than Taiwan and Hainan, Chongming is the third largest island in China and is essentially the largest sandbar in the country. Stretching 76 kilometres from east to west and having a width of 13-18 kilometres from north to south, it covers an area of 1,041 square kilometres, occupying more than one-sixth of the total area of Shanghai. Seen from the air, the island resembles a silkworm lying in the mouth of the Yangtse River. Bordered by the East China Sea in the east it faces Qidong and Haimen in Jiangsu Province to the north. As a county in Shanghai, it has a population of about 800,000 inhabitants.

Before the formation of the island, historical records show that in the early 7th century, during the Tang Dynasty, two sandbars known as the East Dune and the West Dune formed in the river mouth near Haimen in Yangzhou Prefecture as the result of silt deposits brought down by the Yangtse River. Some inhabitants from Jurong and Danyang settled down on the islets and earned their living by fishing and salt making. Later in 1025 during the Song Dynasty to the northwest of the two sandbars rose Yaoliu Dune and to their northeast appeared another three sandbars. But the original East Dune and West Dune were gradually eroded away. In 1277, the Song Dynasty set up Chongming Prefecture on the islands which had by this time become "a rich and populated place". By and by the three islands disappeared, too, as the result of erosion.

The present Chongming Island was only a submerged sandbar before the Tang Dynasty. As time went by, this dune broke through, gradually expanded and rose higher and higher. In 613, in the mouth of the Yangtse River there first emerged three little sandbars and later more than thirty small sandbars popped up by the Middle Ming Dynasty. Due to the constant flow of running water and sea waves, the islands simultaneously rose and wore down, but the deposition of silt prevailed over the erosion, causing the dunes to develop into one land mass.

Chongming Island assumed its basic form by 1583, but it continued to undergo great changes. The island rapidly expanded northward at an average rate of 120 metres every

One gains a clearer idea of the expanse of Shanghai's Chongming Island as well as its character from this aerial view (by Tang Zai-qing).



year. Some of the farms on the northern boundary of the island are located on this land reclaimed from the sea. Since 1954, the island has expanded 500 square kilometres in space, nearly half the size of the original island.

At times, the water-breaking dam of the island would often be breached by high waters created by windstorms in concert with heavy rain and high tide, with the result being a large expanse of fields submerged in water. The inhabitants have built embankments to counter such high tides as well as a network of canals, dykes, water-breakers and watergates. In this way both drought and flooding have been brought under control and untamed beaches have become fertile fields and fish farms, a place rich in fish and rice in the delta of the Yangtse River.

Tang Yicen's tomb and the mid-autumn tidal bore represent the chief tourist attractions on the island.

Tang Yicen's Tomb

Tang Yicen was appointed in 1553 during the Ming Dynasty as the County Magistrate of Chongming. The following year, Japanese pirates tried to occupy Chongming and thus broke open the gate to Shanghai. Tang led the army and militia in defence and drove away the invaders. But he was mortally wounded in battle. The imperial court commissioned a memorial temple to be built in his memory and his tomb was reconstructed in 1990.


Located half a kilometre from the county seat of Nanmen Port and facing the Yangtse River, the tomb has a stone memorial arch five metres high at its entrance flanked by a pair of stone lions. A 15-metre-long stone path leads to the tomb. Along the path stand stone stelae erected by the Qing Dynasty court and stone tablets etched with the records of the life and deeds of Tang Yicen.

The Forest Garden — Dongping Woods Farm

It is the largest man-made forest in East China. Apart from the forest, there is a nursery cultivating flowers, fruit trees and potted scenery trees. A reservoir will be dug in the forest with an island reserved for birds, a camping and barbecuing island, a botany and biology summer campsite and a holiday village with small villas.

The Tide-Watching Site

The most magnificent site in China for watching the tidal bores or walls of water is Haining in Zhejiang Province, but few people are aware that the northern beach of Chongming Island at the mouth of the Yangtse River is another ideal position for viewing this phenomena. As the silt brought down from the upper reaches of the Yangtse River has been deposited here and enlarged the island, the water passage north of the island is getting narrower and narrower and the main waterway of the Yangtse River is the passage south of the island. As a result, the channel north of the island has become a trumpet-like passage with a large mouth and narrow neck with submerged sandbars. And so when the high tide rises, the tidal bore comes.

On the eighteenth day in the eighth month of the Lunar Calendar, just after the Mid-Autumn Festival, standing on the embankment in the northwest of the island, people could see a riptide in the narrow channel over which sea gulls are hovering. And then, all of a sudden, there at the meeting place of sky and water appears a white wall of converging waves emanating a thunderous roar. In a wink, a majestic "Great Wall" rises high above the surface of the river. The tidal bore here is said to be the most magnificent save for the bore at Haining. 

Translated by Gu Weishou

Scenic Spots in the Suburbs of Shanghai

In Qingpu, Songjiang, Jiading and Nanxiang in the suburbs of Shanghai there are many places of interest — enough for two to three days of sightseeing.

Qingpu

Setting out at 7:30 a.m. from the urban area of Shanghai, tourists may take a long distance bus or hire a medium-size bus (Tel. 2550880) or a mini-bus (Tel. 2584584) to visit the Grand View Garden Tourist Area at the Dianshan Lake in Qingpu in the southwestern suburbs of Shanghai.

Located 65 kilometres away from the city centre, the area occupies a space of 100 hectares, in which the Grand View Garden with an area of 9 hectares, is built according to the descriptions about the garden written in the novel *A Dream of Red Mansions*. It is a masterpiece mixed with the architectural styles typical of southeast China.

Near the garden there is a seafood restaurant which serves freshwater fish at reasonable prices. During the late autumn, one may try the crabs of Dianshan Lake. The crabs at that time are plump and tender. From late spring to early summer, the local prawns are very popular.

Songjiang

There are buses that take tourists to Sheshan Tourist Area in Songjiang. Sheshan Hill is less than 100 metres high but it rises

majestically on the plain south of Shanghai, quite elevated by Shanghai standards known as "Our Lady in China". Once a sacred place of Buddhism, on top of the hill stands a Catholic church built in 1871. The building is a mixture of Greek, Roman and Gothic architectures. The Sheshan Astronomical Observatory, which was built in 1899, is the earliest astronomical observatory in China. At the foot of the hill lies the "Labyrinth on the Way of Journey to the West" with an area of 2,000 square metres built in an underground air-raid shelter according to the plot of the classic novel, *Journey to the West*. Statues of all the heroes from the novel, as well as heavenly gods, monsters and demons can be seen here in the curved tunnels hidden under the hill.

The Red Mansion Hotel provides tourists with food and lodging. In spring, tourists can taste the local delicacies — perch and orchid-bamboo shoots. It is said that the bamboo shoots smack of a strong aroma of orchid and hence the name. In autumn, the red water-chestnuts here become sweet and tender.

Songjiang is an ancient city with a history of more than 2,500 years, which boasts many historical sites such as the Quadri-lateral Pagoda, the Screen Wall, the Tang Dynasty Stone Sutra Pillar, and Zuibaichi, some of which are introduced in other articles in this issue.

Apart from the Red Mansion Hotel, the street food stalls offer a great variety of local dishes. From Songjiang County there is a bus service to Jiading.

Jiading

Jiading is also an old cultural city, which boasts a Confucius Temple built in 1219 during the Southern Song Dynasty and an ancient theatrical stage built in 1888 during the Qing Dynasty and decorated with a sculptured, coffered ceiling. The third place of interest is the Qiu Xia Garden laid out during the Ming period (1368-1644).

Tourists can stay overnight at the Jiading Hotel.

Above all, Jiading is famous for its handicrafts. For instance, woven objects made of yellow grass and carved bamboo articles from Jiading are known far and wide.

Nanxiang

Tourists can take a bus to visit the town of Nanxiang, which is famous for the steamed Shanghai ravioli, usually eaten with slivers of thin ginger. Guyi Garden in Nanxiang was built during the Ming Dynasty. It contains a Tang sutra pillar and a Song stone pagoda. Near the garden there is a bus station providing buses for your return trip to the city proper of Shanghai.

Translated by Gu Weizhou

A Yangtse River Delta Micro-Climate for Mandarin Oranges

The coldest month of the year in the Yangtse River Delta is January (1.5°C-3.8°C) and the hottest is July (27.5°C-28.6°C), and there are pronounced seasonal differences.

The delta receives rain especially in spring and early summer with a difference according to the bank of the river, with more rain in July to the north of the Yangtse and more in June to its south.

The coastal regions are more humid and experience greater rainfall than the hinterland. The city of Hangzhou, for example, is much more humid than places such as Yangzhou and Zhenjiang further inland. The dry season is generally in the wintertime from November to March.

Mandarin oranges are obtainable almost all the year round in Shanghai, but they are

not grown there because the winters there are too cold. Mandarin oranges cannot tolerate temperatures below 10°C.

By contrast, two small islands, Changxing and Hengsha, situated in the delta at the mouth of the Yangtse, cultivate mandarin

oranges on a large scale, thanks to the temperate micro-climate there created by the warm sea waters in that area. These two small islands supply one-third of all the mandarin oranges consumed by Shanghai people.

Average Climatic Conditions in the Yangtse River Delta

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Taizhou	Temperature (°C)	1.5	3.2	7.6	13.8	18.8	23.8	27.5	27.2	22.5	16.5	10.2	4.2
	Rainfall (mm)	31.0	39.7	62.5	82.4	80.6	154.9	209.8	136.1	139.5	47.8	44.3	29.9
Yangzhou	Temperature (°C)	1.6	3.2	7.9	14.1	19.2	24.0	27.7	27.3	22.4	16.5	10.2	4.1
	Rainfall (mm)	30.4	40.9	66.3	84.8	85.4	152.3	206.2	135.0	128.2	45.1	42.9	28.7
Zhenjiang	Temperature (°C)	2.4	3.9	8.2	14.5	19.5	24.2	27.9	27.6	22.9	17.4	11.2	5.2
	Rainfall (mm)	31.9	50.4	69.1	87.0	93.2	161.5	189.4	122.0	125.7	50.1	53.0	33.1
Nantong	Temperature (°C)	2.5	3.7	7.6	13.5	18.6	23.3	27.3	27.2	22.7	17.1	11.4	5.3
	Rainfall (mm)	37.0	53.2	66.4	87.9	107.6	168.6	184.5	120.8	113.1	54.3	46.2	34.8
Hangzhou	Temperature (°C)	3.8	5.1	9.3	15.4	20.2	24.3	28.6	28.0	23.3	17.7	12.1	6.3
	Rainfall (mm)	62.2	88.7	114.1	130.4	179.9	196.2	126.5	136.5	177.6	77.9	54.7	54.0

Flights to and from Shanghai

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Shanghai	1 2 4 7	17:20	19:05	CA949
	1 3 5 6	09:20	11:05	CA985/1985
	1 3 5 6	10:30	15:05	CA991
	1 3 5 6	15:30	17:10	SH104
	1 3 5 6	10:00	11:40	CA981
	1 2 4 5 6 7	08:40	10:10	CA929
	1 2 4 5 6 7	08:00	09:45	CA921
	1 2 4 5 6 7	16:00	17:40	SH102
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:40	10:25	CA1501
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:30	21:20	MU5104
Shanghai — Beijing	1 2 4 7	11:00	13:00	MU5144
	1 3 5 6	10:00	11:45	CA950
	1 3 5 6	19:50	12:30	CA992
	1 3 5 6	18:20	20:05	CA922
	1 3 5 6	19:05	20:50	CA986/1986
	1 3 5 6	12:50	14:00	SH103
	1 3 5 6	21:10	22:45	CA982
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:20	10:05	SH101
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:30	13:15	CA1502
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:00	18:50	MU5103
Guangzhou — Shanghai	1 2 4 7	08:30	10:20	MU5143
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:05	15:25	CA1552
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:40	21:25	SH308
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:05	17:55	SH306
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:20	09:10	CZ3523
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:40	17:30	CZ3503
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:30	20:20	MU5306
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:05	21:15	MU5320
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:30	13:20	MU5380
Shanghai — Guangzhou	1 2 4 7	11:50	14:10	CA1551
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:00	14:00	SH307
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:00	10:00	SH303
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:05	12:05	CZ3524
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:30	20:20	CZ3504
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:50	17:50	MU5305
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:40	18:30	MU5319
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:35	10:35	MU5379
Guilin — Shanghai	1 2 3 5 6	11:30	13:30	SH332
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:40	20:45	SH336
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:50	21:10	MU5314
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:45	14:05	MU5344
Shanghai — Guilin	1 2 3 5 6	08:40	10:50	SH331
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:40	17:50	SH335
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:30	18:10	MU5313
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:25	11:05	MU5343
Hangzhou — Shanghai	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:15	20:50	MU5514
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:55	08:30	MU5513
Hong Kong — Shanghai	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:00	13:55	MU502
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:10	20:05	MU510
Shanghai — Hong Kong	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:00	11:00	MU501
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:10	17:00	MU509
Huangshan — Shanghai	1 3 4 7	20:00	21:00	MU5512
	1 3 4 7	10:10	11:30	MU5582
Shanghai — Huangshan	1 3 4 7	13:45	14:40	MU5511
	1 3 4 7	15:25	16:40	MU5581
Kunming — Shanghai	1 3 5 6 7	12:15	14:50	SH452
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:25	09:55	SZ4541
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:10	21:45	MU5406
Shanghai — Kunming	1 3 5 6 7	08:20	11:25	SH451
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:35	13:45	SZ4542
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:25	18:30	MU5405
Lanzhou — Shanghai	1 3 5 6	08:40	11:30	WH2515
	1 3 5 6	14:35	17:05	WH2511
Shanghai — Lanzhou	1 3 5 6	12:20	16:45	WH2516
	1 3 5 6	11:00	13:45	WH2512
Nanjing — Shanghai	1 2 3 5 6 7	12:25	13:25	CA1553
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:15	11:15	CZ3573
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	14:50	15:35	MU5524
Shanghai — Nanjing	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	14:15	15:15	CA1554
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:05	13:05	CZ3574
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:45	08:30	MU5523
Xiamen — Shanghai	1 3 5 6 7	20:00	21:25	SH538
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:00	08:30	MF8501
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:20	11:45	MU5516
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:10	21:35	MU5540
Shanghai — Xiamen	1 3 5 6 7	17:55	19:20	SH537
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:15	10:45	MF8502
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:05	09:35	MU5515
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:00	19:30	MU5539
Xi'an — Shanghai	1 2 3 5 6 7	08:40	10:30	WH2509
	1 2 3 5 6 7	17:10	19:10	SH206
	1 2 3 5 6 7	08:20	10:10	WH2503
	1 2 3 5 6 7	15:20	17:15	MU5206
	1 2 3 5 6 7	16:10	18:05	WH2501
Shanghai — Xi'an	1 2 3 5 6 7	12:20	14:45	WH2516
	1 2 3 5 6 7	16:30	18:40	WH2510
	1 2 3 5 6 7	14:20	16:25	SH205
	1 2 3 5 6 7	18:45	21:15	WH2504
	1 2 3 5 6 7	12:30	14:40	MU5205
	1 2 3 5 6 7	19:00	21:10	WH2502
Zhengzhou — Shanghai	1 2 3 5 6 7	07:45	10:55	ZY555
	1 2 3 5 6 7	08:00	11:15	CZ3573
	1 2 3 5 6 7	14:40	18:15	MU5328
Shanghai — Zhengzhou	1 2 3 5 6 7	10:55	13:25	ZY556
	1 2 3 5 6 7	12:05	15:20	CZ3574
	1 2 3 5 6 7	10:10	14:00	MU5327

(Valid Winter 1991 — Spring 1992)

Major Restaurants in Shanghai

Name	Address	Telephone	Specialities
The Old Shanghai Restaurant	242 Fuyou Road	3282782	Shanghai dishes
Daxing Restaurant	29 Dongmen Road	3281426	Shanghai dishes
Yanyunlou Restaurant	755 Nanjing Road East	3223298	Beijing cuisine
Kaifu Restaurant	878 Sichuan Road North	3252735	Beijing cuisine
Beijing Restaurant	68 Huoshan Road	5418151	Beijing cuisine
Yanjing Restaurant	1029 Huaihai Road Central	4371786	Beijing cuisine
Xinya Restaurant	719 Nanjing Road East	3223636	Guangdong dishes
Xinghua Restaurant	343 Fuzhou Road	3282747	Guangdong dishes
Melxin Restaurant	314 Shaanxi Road South	4373991	Guangdong dishes
Mellongzhen Restaurant	22, Lane 1081, Nanjing Road West	2535353	Sichuan cuisine
Sichuan Restaurant	457 Nanjing Road East	3222246	Sichuan cuisine
Jie'erjing Restaurant	82 Yandang Road	3728574	Sichuan cuisine
Fulihua Restaurant	795 Huaihai Road Central	4311613	Sichuan cuisine
Yangzhou Restaurant	308 Nanjing Road East	3225826	Yangzhou dishes
Laobanzhai Restaurant	596 Hankou Road	3222809	Yangzhou dishes
Dahongyun Restaurant	556 Fuzhou Road	3224459	Suzhou dishes
People's Restaurant	226 Nanjing Road West	3273475	Suzhou dishes
Meiweizhai Restaurant	600 Fuzhou Road	3222258	Suzhou dishes
Moslem Restaurant	710 Fuzhou Road	3224787	Moslem food
Hongchangxing Restaurant	2 Lianyun Road	3278052	Moslem food
Nantaisun Restaurant	38 Zhejiang Road Central	3225449	Moslem food
Laoshengxing Restaurant	330 Shandong Road Central	3222624	Wuxi food
Wuxi Restaurant	285 Fangbang Road Central	3289850	Wuxi food
Zhiweiguan Restaurant	345 Fujian Road Central	3224450	Hangzhou dishes
Xihu Restaurant	2009 Sichuan Road North	6662415	Hangzhou dishes
Yongjiang Zhuangyuanlou Restaurant	162 Xizang Road Central	3225280	Ningbo dishes
Hudong Restaurant	403 Pingliang Road	5418746	Ningbo dishes
Dafugui Restaurant	1463 Zhonghua Road	3770322	Auhui dishes
Shanglin Restaurant	1 Baoshan Road	3240322	Auhui dishes
Minjiang Restaurant	679 Nanjing Road East	3223296	Fujian cuisine
Dahus Restaurant	403 Yan'an Road East	3282854	Chaozhou food
Yueyanglou Restaurant	28 Xizang Road South	3282672	Hunan dishes
Liangyuan Restaurant	629 Jiujing Road	3223468	Henan dishes
Gongdelin Restaurant	43 Huanghe Road	2531313	Vegetarian food
Chunfeng Qiyuelou Restaurant	Yuyuan Bazaar	3289850	Vegetarian food
Jade Buddha Temple Restaurant	170 Anyuan Road	2535745	Vegetarian food
Red House Restaurant	37 Shaanxi Road South	2565220	French food
Shanghai Restaurant	845 Huaihai Road Central	4374902	Western cuisine
Swan Restaurant	1074 Huaihai Road Central	4374284	Italian dishes
Dada Restaurant	359 Sichuan Road Central	4374286	German food
Lancun Restaurant	2 Sinan Road	4335475	Russian food
Leidi (Rasael) Restaurant	344 Shaanxi Road South	4336077	American/English food
Yanli Restaurant	162 Sichuan Road North	3241323	Western cuisine
Kentucky Chicken Restaurant	3 Zhongshan Dongyi Road	—	Fast food

Main Shops in Yangtse River Delta

City	Name	Address	Telephone
Shanghai	Friendship Store	40 Beijing Road East	3210183
	Friendship Store — Antique & Curio Branch	694 Nanjing Road West	2538092
	Shanghai Arts & Crafts Store	190 Nanjing Road West	2533918
	Shanghai Antique & Curio Store	218 Guangdong Road	3219907
	Duo Yun Xuan (The Cloud Cluster Pavilion)	422 Nanjing Road East	3223410
	Foreign Language Bookstore	390 Fuzhou Road	3223200
	Huailian Department Store	635 Nanjing Road East	3224466
	Shanghai No.1 Department Store	830 Nanjing Road East	3223344
	Shanghai No.1 Food Store	720 Nanjing Road East	3222777
	Shanghai Women's Department Store	447 Huaihai Road Central	3285999
Suzhou	Shanghai Overseas Chinese Department Store	627 Nanjing Road East	3225424
	Yu Garden Bazaar	119 Yuyuan Road	3289850
	Suzhou Renmin Market	Guangqian Street	25776
	Nanmen Commercial Building	7 Renmin Road	25492
	Suzhou No.1 Department Store	440 Renmin Road	25223
	Overseas Chinese Department Store	3/F., Renmin Market	25552
	Friendship Store	Renmin Road	27524
	Antique Store	344 Renmin Road	24972
	Suzhou Arts & Crafts Shop	Chayuanchangkou	26313
	Agricultural & Commercial Market	Inside the Zhumiao Temple	—
Wuxi	Guangnan Local Specialities Shop	96 Guangqian Street	23828
	Nanyuan Local Specialities Shop	20 Renmin Road	24126
	No.1 Department Store	670 Zhongshan Road	227706
	Dongfanghong Bazaar	Dongfanghong Square	224769
	Antique Store	Heliekou	667254, 667425
	Friendship Store	Heliekou	667639, 667860
	Overseas Chinese Department Store	Renmin Road East	—
	Business Department, Wuxi Clay Figurines Research Institute	19 Delu Lane, Tonghui Road East	667925
	Wuxi Calligraphy & Painting Hall	Renmin Road West	222652
	Department Store No.1	Daxi Road	24736
Zhenjiang	Department Store No.2	Dashikou	24588
	Arts & Crafts Store	Dashikou	24790
	Department Store	47 Renmin Road Central	513978
	Renmin Market	202 Renmin Road Central	513275
	Friendship Store	91 Qingnian Road Central	517798
Nantong	Sailors' Store	4 Yaogang Road	—
	Arts & Crafts Store	92 Renmin Road Central	512965
	Wenfeng Art Company	2 Wenfeng Road	517236
	Antique & Curio Store	23 Renmin Road Central	512956
	Chinese Painting Institute	19 Renmin Road Central	516972
Changshu	Qiaohui Store	Xiannan Street	1324
	Travel Necessities Shop	Xiannan Street	1485
	Antique & Curio Shop	Xiannan Street	1197
	Arts & Crafts Store	Ximen Avenue	1057
	Changshu Jewellery Shop	Xiannan Street	—

NEWS

Tourist Itineraries in Hebei

Hebei Province has some 350 tourist itineraries centring around Beijing. Some of these include: visits to Chengde, Qinhuangdao, Yesanpo (The Three Wild Slopes), the Eight Outer Temples, sections of the Great Wall at Jinshanling and Qinhuangdao at Beidaihe, Shanhai Pass, Lake Baiyangdian, the beach at Qinhuangdao and Qing imperial palaces, the Han Tombs at Baoding in Anguo District, the big Chinese herbs market, food tasting of dishes composed of Chinese herbs, Wushu and Qigong demonstrations and medical consultations with doctors at a Qigong hospital.

Guizhou Airways Commences Operation

Guizhou Airways, the sixth provincial airline in China, has started operation with a fleet including two 50-seat Yun-7 planes and one 17-seat Yun-12 plane. The Airways initially is flying five routes: Guiyang-Guilin, Guiyang-Beihai, Guiyang-Changsha, Guiyang-Chengdu via Luzhou and Guiyang-Kunming.

New Air Routes

Garuda Airlines has opened a flight route between **Guangzhou** and **Jakarta, Indonesia**. South China Airways is opening a route between the same two cities starting in December. Air China also presently flies a **Beijing-Xiamen-Jakarta** route.

China Eastern Airlines has started a new route between **Shanghai** in China to **Los Angeles** and **Chicago** in the United States.

China Eastern Airlines has also initiated air service between **Yiwu, Guiyang** and **Shenzhen**. The airline is also increasing the frequency of its flights to **Wuhan, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Chengdu, Dalian, Kunming** and **Qingdao**.

Shenzhen Airport

Since the opening of Shenzhen Airport on October 12 this year, two new air routes, Shenzhen-Shanghai and Shenzhen-Beijing, have gone into service. This winter and spring, 21 air routes are expected to be operating out of Shenzhen to Shantou, Xiamen, Qingdao, Dalian, Shenyang, Changchun, Yantai, Xi'an, Kunming, Urumqi, Chengdu, Chongqing, Guiyang, Beihai, Zhanjiang, Haikou, Guilin, etc.

Plane tickets are available at two Shenzhen outlets: at the Hualian Building and at the Baiyun Air Company office at Bagualing. A direct coach service has been established to carry passengers to and from the airport, while "Citybus" of Hong Kong is running a coach service between Shenzhen Airport and Hong Kong's Kaitak International Airport, Kowloon, and Central District. To purchase tickets, contact "Citybus": Tel. 7363888. A one-way bus trip costs about HK\$100.

Travel to Tibet Now Easier

Seventy per cent of tourists wishing to go to Tibet have in the past had to attend to entry formalities in Chengdu, Sichuan, and often wait a long time for their application to be approved in Lhasa, Tibet. The processing is to be speeded up with the setting-up of a new Tibet office in Chengdu within the Tibet Hotel. Situated at 10 Renmin Road North, this office will cut down the waiting time considerably. Tel: 028 334001; Telex: 60309 THC CN; Fax: 333526, or contact: Lian Tianfu.

New Hotel

The **Nanjing Central Hotel** is now open for business. Located in the heart of Nanjing, the 354-room hotel is attached to the Jinling Institute of Hotel Management. In addition to standard guest rooms, the Nanjing Central Hotel offers suites with the flavour of six different countries, deluxe executive suites and a presidential suite.

The hotel also has Chinese and Western restaurants, a cafe and bar and a large elegant function hall for banquets and conventions.

Charter Flights in Fujian

Charter flights Fuzhou-Mts. Wuyi-Hangzhou-Xiamen-Mts. Wuyi-Fuzhou have recently been set up for tourists. It is now much easier to reach the Wuyi Mountains from Fuzhou (a 50-minute flight) than taking the train to Nanping and then a seven-hour coach trip. The Wuyi Mountains Airport is to be enlarged to enable it to handle Boeing 737's.

New Museum in Hangzhou

A museum exhibiting imperial kilns of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279) has recently been opened in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. The museum shows the techniques used in the production of porcelain 700 year ago, as well as kilns and examples of ancient porcelain pieces dating from that time. The kiln museum site is at the foot of the Wugui Mountains in Hangzhou and in ancient times produced delicate celadon ware.

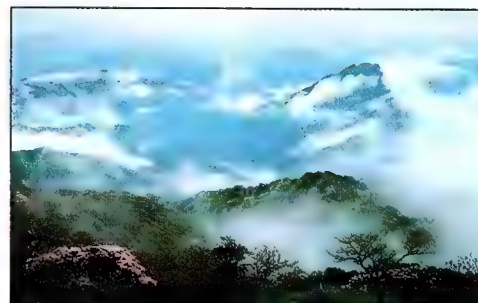
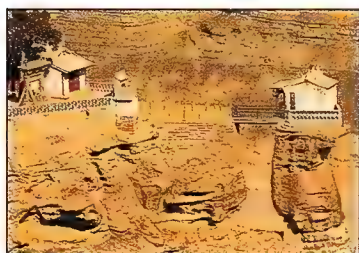
Jiuzhaigou in Sichuan

A travel agency in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, has begun a "Discover Jiuzhaigou and the Land of the Qiang and Tibetan Minorities Tour". This special tour around Jiuzhaigou leaves from Chengdu for Jiuzhaigou via Maoxian and Songpan. Tourists can visit the famous Huanglong (Yellow Dragon) Temple, the Dujiang Weir, the Diexi Lake at Wenchuan, the Hongyuan Steppe and witness Tibetan dance and the ways and customs of the Qiang. For further details, contact the travel agency. Tel: 661626.

New Food Street in Tianjin

Tianjin City has recently opened a Food Street in Hexi District. Running for nearly half a kilometre and divided into six different sections, this glassed-in street has more than 70 shops, offering Chinese and Western foods, including Swiss dishes, Italian pizzas, Korean baked foods, Guangdong hot pots, Yunnan noodles, mutton dishes and Sichuanese-style dishes as well as those from Shandong, Guangdong and Yangzhou.

CHINA-WIDE SPECIAL



- **Travelling Across China Along the Eurasian Transcontinental Railway**
- **Photographing Mount Fanjing Veiled in Mist**
- **Mongolians of Alxa in Western Inner Mongolia**
- **Northern Shaanxi's Loess Plateau: Natural and Cultural Attractions**
- **Getting the Picture: Photo-Taking in Xishuangbanna**

The tone for this issue is set as we travel across China from Lianyungang in Jiangsu by the Yellow Sea to Alataw Mountain Pass in Xinjiang at the border with the Soviet Union. We also journey through the Loess Plateau in northern Shaanxi and meet with the Mongolians of western Inner Mongolia in Alxa. Moving southward, we visit Mount Fanjing which has scenic landscapes shrouded in rain and mist and offers a mysterious attraction. We then move further south to capture the fascinating minority peoples of Xishuangbanna on film.



More Panda Reserves Planned

Fourteen more panda conservation areas are to be established in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi. The project — based on studies conducted jointly by the China Wildlife Conservation Association, the Ministry of Forestry and the World Wide Fund for Nature — should be completed in ten years' time.

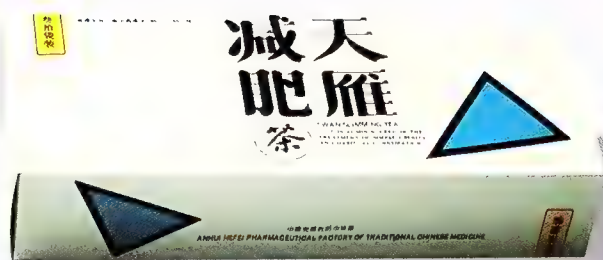
Current residents of the proposed conservation areas will be persuaded to resettle, and other measures will be undertaken to arouse public awareness of the plight of China's roughly 1,100 giant pandas still surviving in the wild. Publicity regarding the State Wildlife Protection Law, which came into effect in 1988, is being stepped up and new working guidelines are being compiled on such issues as supervision of hunting rifles.

Plateau Wildlife Preserve in Tibet

Tibet has 130 species of rare and precious wildlife, including the snow leopard, golden monkey and wild donkey. The Qiangtang Nature Preserve for Plateau Wildlife, covering an area of 250,000 square kilometres, will be the third-largest nature preserve in the world. The Qiangtang Plateau is an enormous, barely inhabited region in the districts of Nagqu and Ngari in northwestern Tibet and lies at an average of 4,500 metres above sea-level. It accounts for almost forty percent of the surface area of present-day Tibet. Four smaller preserves amounting to a total of 40,000 square kilometres are also to be established in Tibet.

Cable Car at Badaling

Since August 8, 1991, tourists have been able to take the cableway at the Badaling section of the Great Wall, north of Beijing. Divided into two sections, southern and northern, it has two special cars for VIP'S. The 700-metre-long southern section takes visitors to the four beacon towers and comprises 18 glassed-in cars capable of transporting 625 passengers. The 900-metre-long northern section is made up of 37 cars (1,500 passengers) and carries visitors to eight beacon towers. Thanks to modern French and British technology, the computer-controlled cable car is a very comfortable and safe means of transport for visitors to the Great Wall.



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